



DAILY REPORT

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RAY CLINE'S REMARKS ON CHINA CRITICIZED

OW010124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 1 Dec 80

["Washington Dispatch: Confused American 'Strategist' by Correspondent Peng Di"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Ray S. Cline, an American strategist now on a special mission in Asia, has crudely interfered in China's internal affairs in his public statements last week. It seems that this former deputy chief of the Central Intelligence Agency and now executive director of studies at Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies has made up his mind to provoke China in a pre-meditated manner.

At a press conference in Singapore on November 26, Cline, regardless of China's sovereignty, lectured that externally, China should "open up the country to the outside world" and, internally, it should "announce a policy of non-force towards Taiwan."

Talking like a self-styled spokesman of American civilization, he demanded that "China should return to the norms of civilised behaviour." China is an independent country and Taiwan is part of its territory. It is hardly "civilised behaviour" for an American to lecture a foreign country to open itself up to the outside world and to attain national reunification in a way he deems fit. As a matter of fact, it is sadly uncivilised to try to bring mankind back to jungle law barbarism. Mr Cline has actually disgraced his own country by showing contempt to the norms of international relations.

However, Cline's remarks made on his current Asia tour came as no surprise to those who are familiar with what he had written or said in recent months. In an article published in the Washington STAR in mid-October, he insisted that Taiwan is a sovereign state by the name of "the Republic of China," a "neighbour" of China and an "ally" of the United States. He criticised an American senator for "arguing that Taiwan should be forced to give up its sovereignty and accept political subordination to the communist regime on the mainland." This assertion flies in the face of historical facts and defies international law and the will of all the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. It breaks one China into "two Chinas" and constitutes a flagrant interference in China's internal affairs. What is more, it makes a mockery of the U.S. Republican and Democratic administrations which recognise officially that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China.

In his article, Cline actually accused "People's Republic of China officials" of "blatantly intervening in U.S. domestic affairs: when the Chinese Government legitimately responded to statements strikingly reminiscent of those of the "two Chinas lobbyists." Here, Cline stands the matter on its head about who is intervening in whose domestic affairs.

The fact remains that even today there are people in the United States who insist on supporting one Chinese party to oppose another. This is closely related to the fact that Taiwan has so far failed to join the mainland and crown China's cause of national reunification. Mr Cline should indeed blush to say that China has "intervened in U.S. domestic affairs" in connection with Taiwan.

Cline is said to be a "hardliner" in relation to the Soviet Union. But strange enough, he sounds a little nervous every time he talks about that other superpower.

He wrote in that article that the Soviet Union has "the modern military power in place on the Sino-Soviet border and at bases in Vietnam to teach the People's Republic of China 'a lesson'" and that it may "turn up the strategic heat in other areas such as the Persian Gulf or even the Caribbean." One cannot avoid the impression that an important reason for his opposition to close Sino-American relations is his fear of irritating the Kremlin. Cline also wrote, "The trouble is that the Soviet leaders are exceedingly emotional about China....There is nothing more provocative to Moscow than a (U.S.) flirtation with Beijing. A strategic tilt to the PRC ought not to be taken lightly ... The emerging U.S.-PRC axis could lead us into war on the mainland." Mr Cline sounds like one who turns pale at a mention of the Soviet giant.

Another reason for Cline's opposition to stronger Sino-American ties is that he considers China to be too weak. He said: "The China card is only a deuce." In other words, China carries little weight internationally. Cline certainly can have his own opinion about China's strength and potential and can make his own decision whether to be on good terms with China or antagonize it. The Chinese on their part are a proud people despite their apparent poverty. They have not the habit of currying favor with or bending their knees to any foreign power. And they know how to deal with those who try to provoke them and show disdain to their national feelings and sovereign rights. This has been proved by historical facts and events in the past few decades in particular.

Thai Newspaper's Criticism

OW301638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Thailand's English-language daily the NATION REVIEW in an editorial yesterday severely condemned U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan's senior advisor on foreign affairs Ray Cline for his remarks about China on November 26 during his tour of Singapore, according to an AFP report from Bangkok.

The report said the editorial slammed two Cline statements. One was that "China is too weak militarily to be a useful ally against the Soviet Union," and the other Cline's criticism of the Carter administration that "it should have insisted that China return to the norms of civilized behaviour" before deciding to recognise Beijing.

The editorial said: "It is one of the extreme failings of American experts on Asia that they talk but do not listen." "Cline could have learned a lot if only he had kept his mouth shut and opened his ear more," it added. It said that if men like Cline are advisers to the Reagan administration, "We shudder to think... what a shambles will be the new administration's Asia policy which has to keep on blundering in the dark while crucial questions like Kampuchea and Afghan occupation by the Soviet Union require extremely delicate and very knowledgeable handling."

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. GENERAL ELECTION

HK281410 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 80 p 7

["Exploration of Issues" column: "What Do the U.S. Elections Demonstrate?"]

[Text] Editor's note: What do the results of the U.S. elections demonstrate? What change will U.S. policy undergo in the future? World public opinion has frequently discussed this issue and the masses at home have also shown much concern about this. Two readers, Li Tiezheng and Wu Tinghua, who have lived in the United States for many years, wrote articles putting forth their views on this issue for this paper. Their views are not completely identical and are published for readers' reference.

Article by Li Tiezheng (2621 6993 6927): "My View on the Results of the U.S. General Election"

Reagan won the U.S. presidential election by an astonishingly overwhelming majority of votes and will become the master of the White House on 20 January next year. The reactions of all quarters to this vary: Some are happy, some are prudent and some are doubtful. I take the liberty of putting forth my view for readers' reference.

Reagan's policies were frequently reported during the election campaign. However, in the course of the campaign Reagan apparently displayed flexibility and adaptability and it seemed that during the campaign process his extremely conservative views changed to moderate ones. We must surely see that in the United States, the statements made by a candidate during the election campaign are often not completely identical with his actions once he becomes president. Anyway, the results of this election mean that the Americans want a change. Furthermore, it is the first time in 26 years that the Republican Party occupies a majority of the seats in the Senate, and this situation provides favorable conditions for Reagan to change the country over to new ways. However, we must remember: Although his victory was not small, he got only 43.2 million votes from a total of 160.50 million eligible voters and only 51 percent of the total number of votes cast. Americans are well-known for being changeable, and the so-called silent majority in U.S. politics should not be ignored. Anyway, we must not think that the results of the U.S. general election show that the American people really support the ideology of the Republican Party.

The U.S. Constitution puts forth the principle of checks and balances. The powers of a president often vary with the individual. They are not only related to his ability and temperament but are also dependent on the international environment of the times, on whether he inherits the country while it is on the rise or decline, and on whether or not there are undertakings at home and abroad which tie him up or which cause him to attend to one thing and lose sight of another. How Reagan will act at the helm of the ship of state also depends on his staff appointments.

There is no hiding the fact that we Chinese people on either side of the Taiwan Strait or in any place abroad will pay special attention to the measures which Reagan will take with regard to Sino-U.S. relations after he assumes power. The normalization of Sino-U.S. relations which was achieved after the efforts of the presidents of the Republican Party and the Democratic Party of the United States conforms to Sino-U.S. interests and has great significance for world peace and stability. I remember that when President Nixon first arrived in Beijing, he said that he paid his visit out of consideration for U.S. interests. It is believed that after Reagan assumes power, he should strengthen Sino-U.S. relations in the light of U.S. interests.

I think that all Chinese people who have backbone and self-esteem will endeavor to uphold the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations to maintain Sino-U.S. relations and to achieve the unification of the motherland at an early date. We have unanimously held that there is one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. We have all been willing to see that our motherland will achieve unification and unity, that it can safeguard our territorial integrity, peace and security and achieve prosperity and progress. A pressing matter of the moment is to make sure that the American people know that to contravene the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations is to sabotage the foundation of Sino-U.S. relations. Today's Sino-U.S. friendship can be likened to the fact that a boat sailing against the current must forge ahead or else driven back. The concerted efforts of the Chinese and American people will be relied on to avoid the dangerous shoals and achieve progress.

Article by Wu Tinghua (0702 1694 5478) of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "The Rise of U.S. Conservatism"

The results of the U.S. general election have demonstrated that U.S. conservatism represented by Reagan has risen.

The meaning of the so-called conservatism and conservatives in American politics is not quite the same as what China has understood about these terms. In the United States, the conservatives are so named in relation to the liberals. In economics, those who advocate the policies of a "laissez faire economy" and oppose any excess interference by the government in private enterprises are called conservatives, while those who advocate that the government should adopt taxation and pricing measures to regulate and control the state economy are called liberals. In terms of social policies, those who advocate "a strengthening of law and order" and are not particularly enthusiastic about social reform are called conservatives, while those who attach relatively great importance to the "civil rights" issue and have a tendency to carry out certain social reforms are called liberals. In terms of diplomatic and national defense issues, those who advocate an expansion in armaments and adopt a strong foreign policy are the conservatives, while those who advocate a reduction in armaments and are enthusiastic about a policy of "detente" are the liberals.

In the United States, members of the Republican Party are generally regarded as conservatives. Nevertheless, the actual situation is relatively complicated. There are in fact extremists, moderates and enlightened people in the Republican Party. Of course, there are comparatively more liberals in the Democratic Party. However, the views of many Democrats in the southern states are even more conservative than those of the Republicans. Hence it was not surprising that Reagan won many votes from the Democratic voters in the southern states in the election.

In the general election, at the same time that the conservative Reagan was elected by an overwhelming majority as president, Church, McGovern and other well-known liberal Democratic Congressmen lost their seats in the congressional election. On the other hand, many conservative Republicans entered the Congress, and as a result, the Senate, which had been controlled by the Democratic Party continuously for 26 years, has changed hands. Therefore, the tendency for a rise of the conservative force in the United States is very obvious. The emergence of this tendency is by no means an accidental occurrence. This is because the U.S. economy has for a long time been caught in a difficult situation of "stagflation," showing the failure of the Keynesian economic policies advocated by liberals, and the conservative economic theories have thus become very much in vogue. With the gradual decline in the international status of the United States, the Soviet Union's global expansion has seriously threatened the interests of the United States. The relatively strong foreign policy advocated by the conservatives has thus gradually won more and more support from the American people.

Despite the fact that the domestic and foreign policies of Reagan's new administration are going to be subject to checks by the various political forces at home, Reagan's new administration will definitely be even more conservative than the previous administration. However, will a pursuit of conservative policies enable the United States to extricate itself from the economic difficulties domestically and to restore its power and influence internationally? Since the world situation and the United States' strength in the 1980's are quite different from those in the 1950's, I find it difficult to believe that the United States' conservative forces can really have the ability to reverse the course of events.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR SURVEYS U.S. TRANSITION PERIOD

OW290334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 25 Nov 80

[XINHUA correspondent Peng Di commentary "The Transition Period"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--There is a transition period of about 2 and 1/2 months in the United States from the election of a new president (4 November this year) to his inauguration (20 January next year). The situation during this time is outwardly tranquil in contrast to the noise of the campaign period, but is actually tense.

The outgoing Carter administration cannot do much during this period. Chiefly, he maintains the status quo and awaits the takeover.

So his "caretaker administration" is graphically termed a "lame duck" administration. A large number of outgoing officials and secretaries are already absent-minded, either busy winding up work or seeking new jobs. President Carter's mother wrote him a letter some time ago telling him "the plantations in your hometown need your care."

President-elect Ronald Reagan, at his home in California, has assembled many experts and staffs to discuss major policy principles after taking over the administration and is busy forming a new cabinet for the takeover.

People throughout the country are watching which domestic and foreign affairs measures he is going to take and who will be appointed to his cabinet. Various power groups, political forces and think tank personages are offering their advice as a service to the new administration. According to Reagan headquarters, at least 3,000 persons are preparing the takeover from the Carter administration. Appointments for the key State, Defense, Treasury and Judicial Departments are the focus of attention and speculation.

Rather disinterested political observers, however, pay more attention to the Reagan administration's political trends than to specific measures and appointments. As it is a Republican administration, people expect the Reagan administration to carry out conservative policies; since Reagan is the president of a big country, people also predict that he has to take into consideration all sides and all sectors and may not go to extremes.

Last week, Reagan came to Washington for a 5-day stay for the first time as president-elect. In addition to meeting Carter in the White House, he called on people in all quarters, including Congressmen of both parties and eminent social personages, contacting a wide range of persons. As the arrangement of Republican leadership in Congress shows, Reagan has decided that Howard Baker will be the Republican leader at the Capitol and Charles Percy the chairman of the [Senate] Foreign Relations Committee. Neither is a hardline conservative within the Republican Party. Helping Reagan in forming policies are consultants of all political colors, including Republicans George Shultz, former Treasury Secretary, and economist Alan Greenspan. He appears to be determined to pool the wisdom of all and to expand his political base. In foreign policies, Reagan has explicitly expressed the desire to carry out policies enjoying bipartisan support.

However, certain elements within the Republican Party, who are considered to be the new right wing are indignantly dissatisfied over these measures. Richard Viguerie, a symbol of this force, said he felt jittery when seeing those names. Columnist Tom Wicker in his 23 November New York TIMES article pointed out that these right-wing political foes include Paul Weyrich of the Survival of a Free Congress Committee, John Dolan of the National Conservative Political Action Committee and editor John Lofton of the CONSERVATIVE DIGEST. They consider the Nixon and Ford administrations "too left" and Shultz and Greenspan too moderate. They can still less tolerate people like Kissinger, former secretary of state and a liberal in the eyes of the public. CONSERVATIVE DIGEST has already named names and warned very impolitely "Reagan, do not reinstate Kissinger." The chief editor of this magazine says that the American people voted for Reagan not for the purpose of supporting moderates.

As for the legacy fund established in 1974, it has put forth several volumes or sets of system programs including the revival of House Un-American Activities Committee aimed at suppressing progressive forces. It demanded that Reagan accept them.

Reagan has returned to California and is studying policy principles and cabinet formation with his close followers and senior assistants and plans to announce his cabinet lineup early next month. This will be his first major decision in executing presidential duties, although this is only the transition period before his inauguration. With this decision, people can discern the direction of the Reagan administration's transition.

U.S. TRADE EXHIBITION ENDS IN BEIJING 28 NOV

OW291700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Some 200,000 people visited the U.S. national economic and trade exhibition during its 12-day run at the massive Beijing Exhibition Center.

More than 200 U.S. companies took part in the exhibition which closed this afternoon. It was the first of its kind sponsored by the U.S. Government in the People's Republic of China. Many exhibitors were able to make extensive contacts with Chinese specialists and technicians not only at their exhibition booths but also through technical seminars and other discussion held during the exhibition.

The director of the U.S. exhibition Stephen A. Sind remarked on the last day that "The exhibition is very successful and it is a worthwhile experience for the U.S. and China. The seed has been sown for future business between the two countries."

RENMIN RIBAO on Exhibition

HK281144 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] The square in front of the Beijing exhibition hall is a scene of unusual bustle and excitement. The main gallery of the exhibition hall is filled with interested visitors. Since its opening on November 17, the U.S. economic and trade exhibition has been a great success well-received by visitors from all walks of life.

This is the first exhibition of its kind held by the U.S. Government in China, and it is also the largest of its kind held by the U.S. Department of Commerce abroad. Within and outside the 23,600-square-meter grounds, products from 260 U.S. manufacturers are on display. There are advanced oil exploration and extraction equipment, modern farm machines and technical equipment, communications and transportation equipment, power-generating and switchboard equipment as well as textile machinery, digital-controlled machine tools, office machines and scientific instruments. During the exhibition, some 700 U.S. industrial, agricultural and commercial experts held discussions and exchanged technical experiences with technical experts who came to Beijing from all parts of China. This is another major step taken by China and the United States to further develop economic trade and technical cooperation since the Chinese economic and trade exhibition was held in the United States this September.

The scale of this exhibition and the rich variety of exhibits on display have shown the Chinese visitors the large amount of advanced equipment and the many important achievements in the U.S. industrial and agricultural production and modern science and technology. It has enabled the people to see in miniature the U.S. economy and technology in the 1980's of the 20th century.

Display of Well-Bred Milch Cows

The exhibits and models of the agricultural section range from complete sets of farm machines to irrigation equipment, from the cultivation and management of seeds for cotton, wheat, soybean and fodder to the making of flour, bread and leather, from the processing of vegetable oil to the extraction of animal fat and from the feeding of hogs and poultry to the raising and improvement of pedigreed cows. They provided people with an extremely refreshing feeling of having traveled through a modern "agricultural kingdom" of the 1980's.

At the exhibition, U.S. friend introduced to us said: At present, the United States each year produces more than 300 million tons of grain, raises more than 120 million head of meat and milch cattle and 78 million hogs.

The United States accounts for 43 percent of the world's annual export of wheat and 64 percent of the coarse grain. At present, the average farmer in the United States can feed more than 60 people. From the latest agricultural achievements of the United States on display, we can see that the vital factor of the high U.S. agricultural labor productivity is that agricultural science and technology always maintain the leading and dominant position.

We noted with great interest the condition of the breeding of pedigreed Holstein cattle. The director of planning, development and research of the Holstein society said: The merit of the Holstein cow is high milk yield. A Holstein cow can on the average produce 8,096 kilos of milk and the highest record for a cow is 23,000 kilos. The second advantage is that it produces milk early. Under normal feeding and management, a Holstein can produce milk at 24 months, or about 9 months earlier than other well-bred cows. Third is the low cost of feeding. Besides that, the Holstein is healthy and strong. The meat and milk are of high quality. The average weight of a mature animal is 700 kilos and it has strong adaptability and disease resistance and a long lifespan. More than 90 percent of the cows in the United States are of this breed. They are also being exported to more and more countries.

He also told us: Breeders have been able to apply knowledge based on studies carried out by scientists on laws of genetics in doing artificial insemination in actual practice. As a result of the concerted efforts of these scientific projects and the major improvements in feeding and management work, the economic efficiency of cows in the whole country has increased by 54 percent."

There is a great future for Sino-U.S. cooperation in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry. A U.S. agricultural trade expert delightedly informed us: "I am very confident of the future of Sino-U.S. agricultural cooperation." Pointing to the real-life picture of the Holsteins in the color slide, he said: "Let us take cattle for example. Cattle have a predestined relationship with China already. America is proud to be able to present a pedigreed Brahman bull called 'Sugar Boy' to Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. If 'Sugar Boy' can settle down in China as the good-will ambassador of Sino-U.S. agricultural cooperation, then they (the Holsteins) also hate to be outdone and are willing to make a contribution to the development of animal husbandry in China."

A Model Costing \$1 Million

Energy is a major economic problem for all countries. The United States is world famous for its advanced technology and rich experience in energy exploitation. With deep interest in learning about things in this connection, we visited the petroleum installations hall of the exhibition.

Displayed there were equipment and installations for the oil industry. There were booths run by the U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. technological companies. The exhibits included products and technical achievements of such famous international oil companies as Amoco, Dresser and Mobil. In a transparent glass room on the east side of the exhibition was an attractive model of marine oil-drilling rigs. According to an American friend, this was a model of the "Statefacht-A" platform built by Mobil in the Norwegian area of the North Sea and put into operation last year. This model alone cost 50,000 man-hours and \$1 million. The videotape projected in the room told the audience that this platform stands 234 meters above the seabed and has 3 stories with a floor area of 7,300 square meters each. On one of the stories is a "hotel" with 100 rooms for the personnel working on the platform. There is a helicopter field on the roof of the platform. At present, this platform produces more than 3,800 tons of oil a day. When this platform is operating at full capacity in the future, 16 wells will emit oil, another 4 will let in air and still another 8 will let in water. The total daily output of crude oil from the whole platform will be 40,000 tons, and the reinforced concrete storage in the basement can hold 160,000 tons of crude oil. The building of this platform has been the world's greatest construction project at sea. Its construction costs amounted to \$1.4 billion. Because highly modernized technology and equipment were adopted, only 1,400 workers were employed even when construction work was in full swing.

New technology was adopted in building this platform. The platform has a reinforced concrete base instead of a fixed self-support steel skeleton. This strong base makes it possible to carry out oil drilling in coastal areas as well as in deep seas and in a tranquil gulf as well as in a wavy sea. It also provides room for oil storage. Thus, it has opened a broad vista for marine oil drilling.

The Ever-Developing Aircraft Industry

Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, Lockheed...These are popular names of American planes. Many plane models, beautiful pictures, illustrations and data of various kinds are displayed and videotapes are also being played in the main exhibition hall. They clearly demonstrate the outline of the modern aircraft industry in the United States.

In the exhibition, your reporter pays special attention to the effort being made currently by the U.S. aircraft industry to solve the problem of energy shortage and noise pollution. The major U.S. aviation companies are now building a number of new-type passenger jet planes which will consume less oil, cause less noise pollution and which are economical. For example, the Boeing company has built the 757 and 767 jet planes which are between a big plane and a medium-size plane in capacity and which will be officially put into operation next year and the year after. These two planes consume less oil. They save 42 percent more fuel compared to the 727 passenger plane built by the same company and by the rate of average oil consumption per seat. Their major accessories are interchangeable. They are operated in the same way. A pilot who knows how to operate a 757 can also operate a 767 and does not need additional training. The Douglas DC-9 Super-80, a recent model, consumes less oil and causes less noise pollution. It had attained the noise pollution standard specified by the U.S. Government 5 years ahead of other planes of the same type. Equipped with the newest digital electronic automatic controller, it can take off and land totally by automation and in all types of weather.

At the booth of the McDonnell Douglas company, your reporter sees a large group of visitors looking at a machine part. The explanatory note has it that this is a landing gear built by the Shanghai aircraft company for the DC-9 Super-80 plane of the McDonnell Douglas company. Its performance has been tested and found to be up to standard. Aviation cooperation between China and the United States started in the early 1970's. In recent years, our country has bought a number of 707 and 747 passenger planes. This year, it has bought from the Bell helicopter company eight helicopters for use in ore and oil exploration, geological survey and rescue work. The United States has trained a group of pilots and mechanics for our country and provided us with a great deal of technical know-how in many aspects. Mr (Reese), a responsible person of the Boeing Vertol company tells your reporter: "This exhibition is a token of friendship between our two countries. We are very happy to expand our cooperation with China."

PRC, U.S. FIRMS SIGN OIL DRILLING CONTRACT

OW290246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--The China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry and the U.S. Baker Marine Corporation have signed a contract to cooperatively build and maintain oil drilling platforms, the Chinese corporation announced today.

Dalian Shipyard, one of the biggest shipyards in China, will manufacture two drilling platforms capable of going down 100 feet for the Baker Marine Corporation by the end of next year. The Baker Marine Corporation will provide the blueprints and some main equipment, while the Chinese side will provide rolled steel. The Dalian Shipyard also will repair one drilling platform for the Baker Marine Corporation within 7 months.

PERCY DISCUSSES U.S.-USSR RELATIONS WITH LEADERS

OW291916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received U.S. Republican Senator Charles Percy in the Soviet Foreign Ministry here today, according to a TASS report.

In continuation of the discussion beginning with the reception of the senator by Leonid Brezhnev, Gromyko and Percy exchanged views on some issues of Soviet-American relations and the international situation. The meeting "was held in a businesslike atmosphere," TASS said. According to Western news agency reports, the four hours of talks between Gromyko and Percy focussed on issues concerning "arms limitation talks and U.S.-Soviet relations."

At an ensuing press conference held in the U.S. Embassy here, Percy said that the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) II in its present form is not acceptable to the United States and the Soviet Union should study U.S. objections to parts of it. He expressed the hope that delegates of the Soviet Union and the incoming U.S. Government would meet informally very quickly to prepare new talks on strategic arms limitation. Those parts acceptable to both sides could be the basis for a new accord, he added.

Percy also said that he had warned Gromyko that if the Soviet Union carries out military intervention in Poland, the consequence would be more serious than those of the Hungary incident and the Soviet armed intervention in Czechoslovakia, for such a move will change the face of the globe and boost the arms race to an unprecedented high.

In the evening, Percy gave a television talk on his Moscow trip and the U.S.-Soviet relations. He said, "Both sides realize that Soviet-U.S. relations are now at a very low level. A dangerous situation has emerged both for our two countries and universal peace. I am happy that both sides are determined to find ways for resolving many problems by which they are confronted now." "President-elect Ronald Reagan considers it to be a task of paramount importance to achieve arms control and believe that it is possible, that an agreement can be reached that will be fair, equal, verifiable and will not only set ceilings, but will also ensure an actual cut in the field of nuclear arms, so that we could halt the race of these arms," Percy continued. He added, "The Soviet Union and the United States, the superpowers as they are called, are embarking on the path of confrontation. Both countries have huge forces of destruction. The opportunities of miscalculations are increasing the danger of war." Both countries are determined to prevent it although the problems they face are difficult and cannot be easily solved," Percy declared.

Meeting With Ustinov

OW301501 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--According to Western agency reports from Moscow, U.S. Republican Senator Charles Percy said, after a 3-hour meeting with Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov on 27 November, that he had bluntly warned the Soviet Union on the issues of Poland, the Persian Gulf and the buildup of Soviet military power.

According to the reports, Percy pointed out that if the Soviet Union continues to move south from Afghanistan and cut off the Middle East oil, "such action will strike at the heart of our country's security and interests. They must understand that the United States then not only has the military capability to respond, but also has the determination to do so." Percy said that he also requested Ustinov to explain the reason for the Soviet Union to build up its military power and that he told him it was a mistake to think that the Soviets could survive or win a nuclear war.

According to an AP report, Percy told reporters after the meeting that the United States must and will greatly increase defense spending so as not to fall to an inferior position in the mid-1980's. Percy said: "I have said that if an agreement more effective than SALT II cannot be reached on the (strategic arms) issue, then as many strategic weapons systems as needed to maintain parity should be deployed at any cost. This is not only the way Americans feel, but what the public and Congress are prepared to do."

Percy said that as he had stressed to Brezhnev, he stressed again to Ustinov that the stationing of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is the main obstacle to improving relations between the two countries. He warned that the United States cannot tolerate any more such invasions. He said: "If any more unfortunate incidents should occur in the world, any use of force in Poland for example, then we wouldn't be able to reach any agreement as long as we live."

SOVIET VICE PREMIER MEETS POLISH FINANCE MINISTER

OW290215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Leon Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had talks with visiting Polish Finance Minister Jan Krzak here today.

Governor of the state bank of the USSR Vladimir S. Alkhimov and Governor of the National Bank of Poland Beny, were present on the occasion.

Arkhipov also had talks in the Soviet state bank with Krzak and Beny on financial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Earlier, Arkhipov had met Polish Minister of Metallurgical Industry Zbigniew Szalajda on November 25.

USSR COMMEMORATES NOTED RUSSIAN POET'S CENTENNIAL

OW281642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Various activities have been held in the cultural circle of the Soviet Union to mark the centennial birthday of the noted Russian poet Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Blok (Nov 28, 1880-Aug 7, 1921).

On the eve of his birthday, Blok's lengthy poem "The Twelve" and other books such as "Blok on Arts" and "Blok on Literature" have been printed. Up to now, the Soviet Union has published 229 titles by him with a total circulation of some 30 million. A film on his life was recently televised and seminars and discussions on Blok's creation were held in his home town, Leningrad.

The poet experienced the Russian 1905 revolution, World War One, the February revolution, the October Revolution and other major events in this period. His early works were characterized by symbolism, mysticism and pessimism. After the 1905 revolution, Blok began to use his pen to expose the ruling class and showed his sympathy with the working people. In "The Twelve" Blok sang the praises of the October Revolution.

IENG SARY COMMENTS ON UNITY OF 'PATRIOTIC FORCES'

OW291943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--"At present it is necessary to form a government in Kampuchea to include Samdech Norodom Sinhanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth so as to rally all patriotic forces against the Vietnamese aggressors. I believe the government will be able to drive the Vietnamese out." This was stated by Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, in an interview with XINHUA recently at a place where the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is located.

"To realize it," he said, "as the first step, it is necessary to make military and political discussions and contacts with Kampuchean outstanding figures and then formulate a concrete program." He pointed out: "The Government of Democratic Kampuchea does not want to monopolize the power. The political power could be transferred to anybody so long as he is determined to drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchean territory." "The earnest desire of the Democratic Kampuchean Government is to elect an independent, neutral and non-aligned government in Kampuchea through free and direct vote under the supervision of UN secretary general or his representative after the Vietnamese have been driven out. The important question at present is," he went on to say, "how to make Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. When a new front or new government is formed in Kampuchea by patriotic forces in the country, it would be a pleasure for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

Referring to the ASEAN-proposed international conference on Kampuchea, he said that they in Kampuchea fully agree and support the conference, however Vietnam is opposed to it. Vietnam would sit down to talk only when it has suffered heavy defeat on Kampuchean battlefield or under ever greater pressure from outside. Referring to the role of ASEAN countries in their efforts for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue, Ieng Sary said: "ASEAN countries have made all-out support to Democratic Kampuchea which we will never forget and will think highly of it. At the UN General Assembly this year, ASEAN nations made great efforts and won a victory in retaining the seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. The victory constitutes a tremendous encouragement for the Kampuchean people and army in their fighting against the Vietnamese. Many countries are now exerting efforts for the implementation of the resolution adopted at the 35th UN General Assembly."

He pointed out that after its defeat at the General Assembly, Vietnam is changing its tactics--making deceitful propaganda and dispatching Heng Samrin to a number of countries to win international recognition of the regime. By so doing, Vietnam wants to divert the attention of the world public and lead them to believe that the Kampuchea issue no longer exists and it would be wrong to raise the matter again. Vietnam also attempts to legalize the Heng Samrin regime.

Answering a question on the situation on Kampuchean battlefield, he pointed out: "Two dry seasons and two rainy seasons have elapsed since Vietnam's invasion. Now a new dry season has set in. During the period the Hanoi authorities attempted to wipe out our troops totally and completely. Our army has however grown stronger. This is a big failure of theirs. Their blitzkrieg did not work, instead it got themselves bogged down in a quagmire."

He said that the Vietnamese aggressor troops were losing mainly because of Democratic Kampuchea's persistent struggle in the military, politic and diplomatic fields and of the lower morale of an increasing number of Vietnamese soldiers who have become aware that their war in Kampuchea is unjust. He added that the Vietnamese people have realized that the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea can only bring disaster to them. In addition, the war has served to isolate Vietnam internationally and sharpen the contradictions within the Vietnamese ruling circles, he said.

SIHANOUK REJECTS PROPOSAL FOR GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

OW300511 Hong Kong AFP in English 0458 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (AFP)--Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk today rejected a Khmer Rouge proposal for talks on creating a coalition government in exile.

"I will not agree to participate in any conversation" of the sort, the prince told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a telephone interview from his home in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. The prince repeated his determination to stay out of politics, and strongly condemned what he called "political maneuvers" that could lead to "the destruction of the country, the destruction of the Cambodian race."

Ieng Sary, the foreign minister under Cambodia's ousted Khmer Rouge regime, earlier today called for talks with Prince Sihanouk and various other former Phnom Penh leaders. "At present, it is necessary to form a government in Kampuchea to include Norodom Sihanouk and Penn Nouth (the prince's former prime minister) so as to rally all patriotic forces against the Vietnamese aggressors," he said in an interview with the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY. China has backed the Khmer Rouge in their guerrilla fight against the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime now in power in Phnom Penh.

The prince was [word indistinct] from power in March, 1970 by a group led by General Lon Nol. Later that year, he created a government in exile in Beijing called the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union with Mr Nouth as its prime minister. The government of national union served as a front for the Khmer Rouge, which took power in April 1975 after a bloody civil war. The Khmer Rouge reportedly massacred hundreds of thousands of civilians before being ousted by the Vietnamese in January 1979.

"It is necessary to make military and political discussions and contacts with outstanding Kampuchean figures and formulate a concrete program," Ieng Sary told NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY. "The Government of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge) does not want to monopolize power."

But Prince Sihanouk in rejecting the feeler said: "I don't want to deal with the Khmer Rouge any more than with Son Sann (former Cambodian prime minister, presently an anti-communist dissident) or Heng Samrin."

ASEAN-EEC JOINT COMMITTEE MEETS IN MANILA

OW281624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Manila, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--The relationship between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Economic Community (EEC) has great potentials and their successful collaboration will be an important contribution to world peace and to the establishment of a new international economic order, said Jose D. Ingles, acting chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee and acting foreign minister of the Philippines.

In his opening speech at the first meeting of the ASEAN-EEC Joint Cooperation Committee here this morning, Ingels also explained ASEAN's stand in the Kampuchean problem. He said "ASEAN's efforts at socioeconomic development would be retarded if regional peace and stability continue to be endangered. The ASEAN countries have not relented in their efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. We continue to look to the European community for support of ASEAN's peaceful initiatives on the Kampuchean issue, particularly on the envisioned international conference on Kampuchea." On economic cooperation between the ASEAN and the EEC he said "Considering the broad spectrum of areas to cooperate in, there is now a need to direct our efforts towards the drawing up of specific programs of activities and to agree on priorities."

Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC commission said, "The European community is determined to promote economic development in the ASEAN region." He recalled that in 1979 EEC imports from ASEAN were 11 times higher than those in 1973. The community imports from ASEAN during the first half of this year registered another 38 percent increase above the level of the same period in 1979 and its exports to ASEAN progressed by 19 percent.

He expressed the hope that the meeting will offer some concrete guidelines and agree on a number of actions through which the two regions can draw closer to each other.

The meeting, scheduled to last for two days, is to substantiate the cooperation agreement between the EEC and ASEAN which was forged in Kuala Lumpur last March.

Meeting Concludes

OW291624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Manila, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--Programmes on cooperation between the ASEAN and the European community were approved at the two-day first meeting of the ASEAN-EEC Joint Cooperation Committee, according to a joint press release issued after the conclusion of the meeting here this afternoon.

In the field of commercial cooperation, the committee approved a new programme on trade promotion for ASEAN. A programme of joint action in the field of economic cooperation was adopted which includes further support for the early establishment of an ASEAN-EEC business council. A programme of cooperation in the field of science, technology and energy was also adopted.

The press release said that on development cooperation ASEAN presented a list of possible ASEAN regional projects on agriculture, industry, transportation and communications and "the community indicated its willingness to increase financial support for ASEAN regional development."

The two-day meeting, which was held under the ASEAN-EEC cooperation agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur on March 7 this year, was officially inaugurated by acting Chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee Jose D. Ingles and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the commission of the European communities responsible for external relations. It was co-chaired by ASEAN coordinator for relations with the EEC Thep Devakula and director-general for external relations of the commission of the European communities Roy Denman.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

WANG RENZHONG DISCUSSES NEW PAPER WITH AUSTRALIANS

OW291516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--A delegation of David Syme Co Ltd of Australia met here today with Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The delegation is led by Mr Ronald MacDonald, managing director of David Syme Co Ltd and manager of AGE of Melbourne. They are invited by the preparatory committee of the Chinese English language DAILY NEWS here to exchange experience on running newspapers. Preparations for the DAILY NEWS is already underway and the paper is scheduled to be in circulation early next year.

Briefing the Australian visitors on the work of China's newspapers, television and radio broadcast, Wang Renzhong said that things today are very much different from those during the years under the "gang of four." At that time the mass media was fraught with false and high-sounding words. "Newspapers," he said, "should speak the truth, inform the people of our achievements and problems that remain to be tackled and carry the people's criticisms and suggestions."

Discussing Sino-Australian relation, Wang Renzhong noted that the relation is a very friendly one. He said he hopes for continued development of a cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

Noting that people all over the world are following China's new developments and changes with great interest, Mr MacDonald said that China needs an English newspaper like the projected DAILY NEWS. He said that he was willing to work in cooperation with the PEOPLE'S DAILY and the DAILY NEWS.

Wang Renzhong also answered questions the visitors put to him.

Jiang Myuue, director of the preparatory committee for the DAILY NEWS, attended the meeting. Australian Ambassador to China Hugh Alexander Dunn was also present.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS CAPTURE HONG KONG JUNK

OW291337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--A Hong Kong motorized junk carrying two million yuan (\$1.34 million) worth of goods to be smuggled into China's mainland has been seized off the southern coast of Guangdong Province, south China, the GUANGMING DAILY reported.

A search of the ship "Tianhai No 1", which was disguised as a fishing junk, uncovered 17,000 wrist watches, 150 television sets, 900 radio recorders, 18 sewing machines, 1,600 vinylon mosquito nets, 18,000 yards of cloth, 3,000 pieces of ready-made garments and other goods.

According to the GUANGMING DAILY, this is China's biggest haul of smuggled goods since 1949.

The Hong Kong ship was seized at night on November 11, by Gongbei customs officials and officers of the Public Security Bureau of Zhuhai city near Hong Kong.

TAIWAN-MADE PRODUCTS POPULAR ON MAINLAND

OW261813 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0315 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Fellow countrymen: For a long time herbal medicines such as chiretta, licorice root, Chinese ephedra and coptis root were supplied continuously from the mainland to Taiwan. In particular, ducks cooked with chiretta make a popular nourishing food for our compatriots in Taiwan. For this reason they have a special liking for the herbal medicines supplied from the mainland. Unfortunately, however, during the last 30 years or so, Taiwan and the mainland were separated, and the trade between them suspended. Commodities supplied to each other had to be transshipped through Hong Kong, Macao or other places, and the quantity of such transactions was very limited. This situation has changed to a great extent since last year. Particularly this year we can find Taiwan products at stores in Beijing, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Fuzhou and even in some medium-sized and small cities. On the doors of these stores there is always a sign reading: "Taiwan products on sale here. Please come in."

In summer, when you walk into some stores, you can see beautiful, Taiwan-made skirts in various colors, folding sunshade umbrellas made of nylon cloth and electric fans of various sizes. In the present autumn-winter period, polyester fabrics in various colors are available at different prices. They are suitable materials for coats and pants for all people. All Taiwan products are marked "made in Taiwan." Some stores even have set up a special department for Taiwan products, attracting people to drop in to take a look. As a matter of fact, where Taiwan products are on display, there is always a crowd of people.

Recently the "Happiness" brand radio-tape recorders made in Taiwan were well received by customers in Changsha, Hunan. If a store puts an advertisement in the window, stating that "Taiwan-made television sets have just arrived," they are sold out very quickly. According to a Ministry of Foreign Trade official, people are not only paying more attention to their clothes but are buying more and more electrical appliances. Such being the case it is no surprise that Taiwan-made television sets are so well received by our compatriots.

Ms (Pan Cuifang), a deputy departmental director in charge of imports and exports under the Ministry of Commerce, said: "Products such as tape recorders and television sets are not made in large quantities on the mainland, but the people have a large purchasing powers. This is why the supply is insufficient to meet the demand. Another reason, and also an important one, is that the mainland and Taiwan have been separated for a long time so the appearance of Taiwan goods on the market--for the first time in 30 years or so--arouses a peculiar compatriotic feeling among the customers as if they met with their long-separated kinsfolk when they saw the goods. Kinsfolk would, of course, be received and welcomed with exceptional warmth." After hearing these words, we have a feeling: Even though the kinsfolk are separated and cannot meet with each other, the kindred sentiments in their hearts can in no way be wiped out.

The increase in trade between the mainland and Taiwan is a result of their efforts to take steps and measures toward this end. For example, mainland customs levies a relatively low import duty on Taiwan goods transshipped to the mainland.

Last March the mainland customs announced that the Taiwan-mainland trade is the exchange of commodities between regions within the country, and no import duty will be imposed on Taiwan products purchased directly from publicly-owned or private manufacturers and enterprises on Taiwan or from their branches in Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries, whether they are shipped directly from Taiwan or transshipped with their packages intact through Hong Kong, Macao or foreign ports. As for goods which Taiwan exports to Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries and which are purchased by Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong or Macao businessmen for shipment to the mainland, though import duty should be levied, they are treated as Chinese products and the tariff rates are lower than those applied to the same products made in foreign countries. Moreover, Taiwan ships calling at mainland ports are treated as Chinese vessels, and no tonnage tax will be levied.

On the other hand, last year Taiwan lightened the restrictions on importation of 38 commodities from Hong Kong and Macao, thus facilitating the transshipment of mainland goods through these two ports to Taiwan.

Fellow countrymen: Your products sell so well and are so warmly received here. We know you are buying mainland goods in Taiwan with the same enthusiasm. It is our belief that someday you will be able to come here personally to buy what you like. At that time we will wholeheartedly help you make a good choice.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS' ASSOCIATION--Taiwan compatriots in Zhejiang Province held a congress in Hangzhou from 19 to 22 November and the Taiwan Compatriots Association in Zhejiang was formally inaugurated. (Lai Donghe) was elected its chairman; (Chen Zhaojuan), (Shi Jiru) and (Jiang Jiangquan) were elected vice chairmen; and (Liu Huo Can) was elected secretary general. The congress passed an open letter addressed to people in Taiwan. The United Front Work Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee gave a tea party for all those attending the congress. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 80 OW]

GANG OF FOUR TRIAL REPORTAGE CONTINUES FROM BEIJING

Jiang Tengjiao Trial Highlights

OW272233 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Highlights of recording of the 26 November trial of Jiang Tengjiao by the Second Tribunal of the Special Court under the Supreme People's Court: "A Completely Bankrupt Scheme"]

[Text] [Announcer] After the failure of its scheme to usurp party leadership and state power through peaceful transition, the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique stepped up its efforts to engineer a counterrevolutionary armed coup d'etat and plotted to assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong. During the period from 21 to 24 March 1971, Lin Liguao and company in Shanghai, at Lin Biao's suggestion, worked out the outline of project "571" for staging a counterrevolutionary armed coup d'etat. On 31 March they set up a command team and appointed Jiang Tengjiao as the frontline commander. On 5 and 6 September Lin Biao and Ye Qun learned from secret reports by Gu Tongzhou and Huang Yongsheng what Chairman Mao had said in the south about Lin Biao and his company. They kept on planning at night and decided to assassinate Chairman Mao. The 26 November hearing session of the Second Tribunal of the Special Court concentrated on investigating the counterrevolutionary acts of principal culprit Jiang Tengjiao from 7 September to the night of 11 September 1971.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Summon the accused Jiang Tengjiao to the court.
[end recording]

[Announcer] Two bailiffs led Jiang Tengjiao to the dock.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Jiang Tengjiao, did Zhou Yuchi come to your house on 7 September 1971?

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes.

[Unidentified voice] What was his purpose?

[Jiang Tengjiao] He came to my house to show me a report on Chairman Mao Zedong's speech in Changsha to some responsible Guangzhou political leaders. This was one thing. After I read the report, he mentioned the plot to assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong.

[Unidentified voice] There were two things. The first thing was the report on Chairman Mao's speech in Changsha, which was received from Gu Tongzhou. Was that right?

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes.

[Unidentified voice] The second thing he told you was about the assassination of Chairman Mao.

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes. The third thing was who was going to command the conspiratorial action in Shanghai.

[Unidentified voice] What did he say?

[Jiang Tengjiao] He said: "It appears that they are going to take action. If this is the case, we had better act first. Now he--meaning Chairman Mao Zedong--is in Hangzhou and will soon come back to Shanghai and then go to Beijing to celebrate National Day. In our opinion we can take action in Shanghai when he passes here."

[Unidentified voice] Whom did he assign to do this?

[Jiang Tengjiao] At that time he did not mention who would be assigned to do this. I said: "Do you want Wang Weiguo to do this?" He said Wang Weiguo could not do this because he was too careless. Then I said: "Okay, the only thing we can do is to let me do it."

[Unidentified voice] What were you going to do?

[Jiang Tengjiao] To command the action of assassinating Chairman Mao. [end recording]

[Announcer] On the afternoon of 7 September 1971, the day before Lin Biao handed down his handwritten order on the counterrevolutionary armed coup d'etat, Zhou Yuchi and Jiang Tengjiao secretly plotted for the assassination of Chairman Mao. At first, Jiang Tengjiao suggested that Wang Weiguo be assigned the mission. When Zhou Yuchi disagreed, Jiang Tengjiao volunteered to do it himself.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Jiang Tengjiao, where did you meet with Lin Liguao on 8 September 1971?

[Jiang Tengjiao] [Words indistinct]

[Unidentified voice] Who else was present on the occasion?

[Jiang Tengjiao] Zhou Yuchi and Li Weixin were present at that time.

[Unidentified voice] Did Lin Liguao show you Lin Biao's handwritten order?

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes.

[Unidentified voice] By what kind of pen was the order written?

[Jiang Tengjiao] It was written by red pencil.

[Unidentified voice] Describe the contents of the order.

[Jiang Tengjiao] [Words indistinct] Comrades Liguao and Yuchi please note and carry out this order. [end recording]

[Announcer] The court showed Lin Biao's 8 September hand-written order to Jiang Tengjiao and asked him to identify it. A report on the identification of Lin Biao's handwriting was read. Then the court continued the interrogation.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] What did you say after seeing the order?

[Jiang Tengjiao] I said three things. For the sake of truth, justice and revolution, I will do it resolutely.

[Unidentified voice] Did Lin Liguao designate the title of some sort of commander for you?

[Jiang Tengjiao] I was assigned to Shanghai with the title of frontline commander.

[Unidentified voice] What operation were you supposed to command?

[Jiang Tengjiao] To command the operation of assassinating Chairman Mao.

[Unidentified voice] He assigned you to Shanghai with the title of frontline commander?

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes.

[Unidentified voice] What plans did you work out?

[Jiang Tengjiao] After Lin Liguo showed me Lin Biao's handwritten order, I stated my attitude toward this matter. Then I sat down. They worked out three plans: The first plan was to attack Chairman Mao's train with flame throwers and 40-mm bazookas. The second plan was to attack Chairman Mao's train by firing 100-mm antiaircraft guns point-blank at it. The third plan was to have Wang Weiguo carry out the murder with a pistol while being received by Chairman Mao on the train. [end recording]

[Announcer] Dear listeners: Jiang Tengjiao's confession has confirmed the role he played in the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique. He was not just an ordinary member of the clique. In the counterrevolutionary operation to murder Chairman Mao, he played the role of a central commander. The "571 project" for the armed coup d'etat engineered by the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique also clearly showed Jiang Tengjiao as a member of the command group. Li Weixin's testimony has also proved this point.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice--presumably that of the judge] Read the confession made on 31 August by Li Weixin, a defendant in custody.

[Another unidentified voice--presumably a clerk] At 2300 hours on 8 September, counter-revolutionary element Zhou Yuchi telephone me, asking me to go the air force academy at once. He also told me to pick Jiang Tengjiao up at the west suburban airport on my way to the academy. Soon after we arrived at the west suburban airport around midnight, counterrevolutionary element Lin Liguo came to talk to Jiang Tengjiao in secrecy. When I brought water to the room, I heard Lin Liguo saying: The situation is now very tense. This is directly aimed at the chief, namely careerist Lin Biao. He went on saying: Therefore, we must carry out the "571 project." Now the chief asked me to handle this matter. Then Lin Liguo took out a piece of paper, and showed it to Jiang Tengjiao. Later Lin Liguo again showed this same piece of paper to Liu Shiying, Liu Peifeng, (Chen Gongzheng) and me. Only then did I realize that this piece of paper was Lin Biao's handwritten order. Lin Liguo also told Jiang Tengjiao: You have now been designated the "commander in chief in the southeast." This is an important post. You must do a good job, you veteran political commissar! Jiang Tengjiao said: I will definitely do whatever the chief and you order me to do. [end recording]

[Announcer] On 9 September Jiang Tengjiao actively took part in plotting the murder of Chairman Mao. He had personally drawn a map indicating the locations of the oil depot for the airport and the place where the special train would make a halt in an attempt to blow up the oil depot and assassinate Chairman Mao in the ensuing commotion or burn Chairman Mao to death. The court interrogated Jiang Tengjiao about the facts of this criminal act.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Jiang Tengjiao: On 9 September where did you participate in plotting and how many people were there with you at that time?

[Jiang Tengjiao] We did this the morning of 9 September in the same house at the west suburban airport. Four persons gathered together at that time--Wang Fei, Lin Liguo, Zhou Yuchi and me. Later, Li Weixin joined us.

[Unidentified voice] What plans did you make on 9 September?

[Jiang Tengjiao] We had not achieved much the evening of 8 September, and we continued to study the issues on 9 September. Zhou Yuchi suggested dynamiting the bridge and Wei Fei suggested aerial bombing.

[Unidentified voice] Did you study the plan to dynamite the oil depot?

[Jiang Tengjiao] We studied this plan to dynamite the oil depot on the evening of 8 September. Zhou Yuchi asked me whether or not the oil depot could be blown up. I said: I do not know how we go about blowing up the oil depot, but the oil depot is flammable. Once set on fire, it will turn itself into a sea of flame. We can assassinate Chairman Mao in the ensuing commotion.

[Unidentified voice] You mean you intended to blow up the oil depot and assassinate Chairman Mao in the ensuing commotion.

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes.

[Unidentified voice] Who drew the map showing the location of the oil depot and the place where Chairman Mao's special train would halt?

[Jiang Tengjiao] I did.

[Unidentified voice] To whom did you give the map after you drew it?

[Jiang Tengjiao] After I drew it, I gave it to Zhou Yuchi. He marked one circle on the location of the oil depot and another circle on the place where the special train would halt. He then went into a room to talk to Lin Ligu.

[Unidentified voice] You mean you drew the map and gave it to Zhou Yuchi, and he gave it to Lin Ligu.

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes. Afterwards the two of them came out of the room and said they had agreed with this plan.

[Unidentified voice] They agreed with this plan.

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes.

[Unidentified voice] Read the 4 January 1972 testimony made by Wang Fei, a defendant now in custody.

[Another unidentified voice] The testimony made on 4 January 1972 by Wang Fei was as follows:

On the evening of 8 September 1971, Lin Ligu and Zhou Yuchi asked me to go to the air force academy and showed me Lin Biao's handwritten order, which called on all persons concerned to act according to this order transmitted by Lin Ligu and Zhou Yuchi. They also told me to "get rid of all bad men." Jiang Tengjiao was responsible for the southern front--meaning the murder of great leader Chairman Mao, while Zhou Yuchi and I were responsible for action in Beijing.

When Wang Weiguo and Zhou Yuchi called Jiang Tengjiao and me to plot the murder of Chairman Mao at the west suburban airport on the afternoon of 9 September, Jiang Tengjiao suggested carrying out this task in Shanghai. If Chairman Mao stays in the airport, we will dynamite the nearby small oil depot and get rid of him in the ensuing commotion of firefighting. If things go well, and gasoline flows to the vicinity of the train, we can finish both the train and the man on board. If he stays in the city, we will have Wang Weiguo assign some people to shoot him a couple of times with pistols. Or else, we can dynamite the bridge near Suzhou so the train with the man on board can be wiped out all together. Jiang Tengjiao also said: In accomplishing this task, we will have achieved a major target for Vice Chairman Lin. [end recording]

[Announcer] On 11 September, this gang of counterrevolutionaries--Lin Ligu, Zhou Yuchi and Jiang Tengjiao continued to work out their plots. On that day, they held two meetings and worked out three plans for murder. They planned to attack Chairman Mao's train with flamethrowers and 40-mm bazookas or dynamite the Shuofang bridge near Suzhou. At the same time, they studied the argots and code words for communication between Shanghai and Beijing. Now, please continue to listen to the recording at the court. [Begin recording] (Unidentified voice) Jiang Tengjiao, on the afternoon of 11 September, where did you continue to work out your plots and with whom did you do that?

[Jiang Tengjiao] We were still at the same place in the west suburban airport on the afternoon of 11 September. Lin Ligu, Zhou Yuchi, Wang Fei, I, Lin Weixin and Guan Guanglie were there in the afternoon. Our main topic was how to transfer a flamethrower company from Guan Guanglie's troops to Shanghai and how to send troops to Beijing to help Wang Fei attack Diaoyutai.

[Unidentified voice] Did you people study the argot and coded words for communication between Shanghai and Beijing?

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes. I suggested two methods: When Chairman Mao arrives in Shanghai, we will say: "Wang Weiguo has been hospitalized because of illness." When Chairman Mao leaves Shanghai, we will say: "Wang Weiguo has recovered and has been discharged from the hospital."

[Unidentified voice] You mean you people had studied several means of communication to contact Beijing when the plot to murder Chairman Mao was carried out in Shanghai.

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes.

[Unidentified voice] Did Lin Ligu and Guan Guanglie discuss the issue of flamethrowers and 40-mm bazookas?

[Jiang Tengjiao] Lin Ligu said to Guan Guanglie: 1. The flamethrower company transferred to Shanghai should be placed under my command. (meaning Jiang Tengjiao's command) 2. You transfer a battalion to Beijing to help Wang Fei attack Diaoyutai. [end recording]

[Announcer] How did Jiang Tengjiao act when he attended the secret meeting held on the afternoon of 11 September to plot the murder of Chairman Mao? The testimony given on 22 November 1971 by another defendant in the same case Guan Guanglie said:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice--presumably a clerk] Jiang Tengjiao was very active in this conspiratorial activity. He was also most reactionary. As soon as I entered the house, Jiang said to me flatteringly: "You are a man of strength." This meant that he wanted me to provide them with troops and arms to participate in the counterrevolutionary coup d'etat. When Lin Ligu asked me about the number of flamethrowers and their functions, Jiang cut in, saying: "These are fine for attacking the train." When I said it was hard to transfer our troops and arms out, Jiang arrogantly said: This time, I am going to ask such and such regiment to hit the train and render a meritorious service.

[Announcer] After reading Guan Guanglie's above-mentioned testimony, the court continues to interrogate Jiang Tengjiao about the criminal facts of his taking part in the plot to bomb the Shuofang railway bridge.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Jiang Tengjiao, at what time did you study the bombing of the Shuofang railway bridge?

[Jiang Tengjiao] [Words indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] Did you study it later?

[Jiang Tengjiao] Later [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Announcer] The court reads the 4 November 1972 testimony of Wang Fei, another culprit in the same case. The testimony reads: "On the afternoon of 11 September, Lin Liguao and Zhou Yuchi called on Jiang Tengjiao, Guan Guanglie and me to further plot the assassination of Chairman Mao and the attack at Diaoyutai. Lin Liguao explained that Lin Biao's counter-revolutionary action plan had been decided. The PLA plotted to start from the southern front, first to assassinate Chairman Mao in the Shanghai area and then to act in Beijing. He also said: This differs from fighting a war; it must be 100 percent certain. Lin Liguao proposed that action be taken in Shanghai only. If Chairman Mao stays at the airport, then 40-mm bazookas and flame throwers will be used to kill him. If he stays in the city, then some persons are instructed to kill him with pistols. If he does not leave the railway station, then he is to be killed at the station. Jiang Tengjiao agreed with the two proposals to kill Chairman Mao either at the airport or in the city and also proposed the plot to bomb the railway bridge in Suzhou, saying that bombing will solve all the problems."

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Jiang Tengjiao, did you hear that?

[Jiang Tengjiao] I did.

[Unidentified voice] After the 11 September meeting, where did you and Lu Min go and what did you two do?

[Jiang Tengjiao] After the meeting, we went to a small house at the west suburban airport and at that time Lin Liguao and Zhou Yuchi were there. In the main, we four discussed sending Lu Min to Shuofang to command the plot to assassinate Chairman Mao.

[Unidentified voice] What did Lin Liguao say at that time?

[Jiang Tengjiao] First to [words indistinct] and then to send him to Shuofang to carry out the mission of assassinating Chairman Mao.

[Unidentified voice] On that date, you discussed the problems of bombing the Shuofang railway bridge and using aircraft.

[Jiang Tengjiao] Yes.

[Unidentified voice] Bring in the culprit Lu Min to the court.

[Unidentified voice] Are you Lu Min?

[Lu Min] I am.

[Unidentified voice] Tell this court all the facts about the remarks made by Lin Liguao, Zhou Yuchi and Jiang Tengjiao on the evening of 11 September 1971 at the west suburban airport about the assassination of Chairman Mao.

[Lu Min] At about 8 o'clock in the evening of 11 September 1971, Jiang Tengjiao drove a car to take me to the side of the conference hall of the air force academy and then changed to a jeep and drove to a small house at the west suburban airport. Lin Liguao and Zhou Yuchi were there. After we [words indistinct], Lin Liguao said: The present situation is very tense, and a People's Congress is in session in [words indistinct]. The third plenary session should have been held before that congress. However, if the third plenary session is held, the conditions favorable to Lin Biao will all disappear. Lin Biao has issued an order on taking the initiative in launching an attack. Zhou Yuchi showed us a piece of a white paper and gave it to Lin Liguao. Lin Liguao passed it to me, and I then passed it to Jiang Tengjiao. Jiang Tengjiao said: I have read it, you go ahead and read it.

[Unidentified voice] A piece of white paper! Are there words on it?

[Lu Min] What?

[Unidentified voice] Are there words on this piece of white paper?

[Lu Min] It was folded at that time. There were words on it when it was opened. (?Jiang Tengjiao) said: You go ahead and read it, and I [words indistinct]. I opened it and found out words were written on it with a red pencil. It read: This is to tell Ligu to act in accordance with Comrade [words indistinct] instructions. The paper was signed by Lin Biao. According to Lin Ligu, Lin Biao had issued this order on launching an attack to get rid of "B-52."

[Unidentified voice] What does "B-52" mean?

[Lu Min] It was a code name for Chairman Mao. I also did not understand it at the time, but they later told me. Later counterrevolutionary Lin Ligu continued: Jiang Tengjiao, you "Jian Qi" [code name for Jiang Tengjiao] fight in the first battle in Shanghai. If you fail, we will have to rely on the second attack by director Lu in Shuofang. If all else fails, we will let Chen Liyun dispatch bombers to conduct a bombing attack.

Then Lin Ligu said: Now (?you) get ready to go to Shanghai. Take the pilot with you.

Jiang Tengjiao said: There is no time for that now. The important thing is to get rid of "B-52."

Later counterrevolutionary Jiang Tengjiao tried to raise my spirits. He said: Old Lu, you must not regard this as something bad. Ours are just actions. We do this in the interest of justice and for the millions upon millions of people.

Counterrevolutionary Lin Ligu also said: When this is over, you will all be heroes and pillars of the state.

Afterwards, I said: I have been in the air force ever since I first joined the military and have never been in the ground forces. I do not even know what dynamite looks like. When the special train goes through the railway station, there will be guards all around and there is no way to get close to it.

Jiang Tengjiao said: There is a small railway bridge in Shuofang. The place was well concealed and can be approached.

I said that that would not do either.

Later Jiang Tengjiao again said: We'll have the personnel of the Shuofang railway station replaced and get rid of him at the railway station.

Afterwards, Lin Ligu said: [Words indistinct] in Shuofang, there was a battalion in charge of defending Lin Biao. [Words indistinct] they can fire at the train simultaneously. We could say that the train is the command post of a clique and Lin Biao has issued orders to get rid of it.

Later Jiang Tengjiao said: After stopping the train by shelling, we could lead the guards to the train to get rid of any survivors.

After that, Zhou Yuchi asked Lin Ligu to take a phone call outside. After his return, counterrevolutionary Jiang Tengjiao told Zhou Yuchi: I will discuss this matter with old Lu tomorrow.

But Zhou Yuchi said: No more discussion. We must not mention this any more. If it is leaked, everyone and his family will be hanged. [end recording]

[Announcer] In the evening of that day, Lin Liguang received a phone call from Wang Weiguo in Shanghai, secretly reporting that Chairman Mao had left Shanghai for Beijing. Realizing that their plot to kill Chairman Mao has completely gone bankrupt, Lin Biao and Ye Qun decided to take Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo and flee southward to Guangzhou in order to set up another center to split the country.

Late at night on 12 September, Lin Biao and Ye Qun learned that Premier Zhou Enlai had been making inquiries about special plane No 256. Thereupon, they hurriedly scrambled onto the plane and ordered it to take off at 0032 local time on 13 September. The plane crashed near Ondor Haan in Mongolia killing all those aboard. Thus, the plot of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique to assassinate Chairman Mao and instigate a counterrevolutionary armed coup completely went bankrupt.

27 Nov Trial of Zhang Chunqiao

OW290039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1756 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--The First Tribunal under the Special Court of the Supreme People's Court conducted an interrogation and investigation this morning of defendant Zhang Chunqiao. Even though he refused to answer questions, the numerous items of evidence shown and read by the court and the testimony given by the witnesses indicated that the charges of framing and persecuting Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping and other party and state leaders were irrefutable facts.

In the course of interrogation and investigation, the court showed and read 23 items of evidence and summoned Huang Tao, a former Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Kuai Dafu, a former student of Qinghua University and leader of the "rebels," both now under custody, to appear before the court to testify. In the dock Zhang Chunqiao remained silent with a gloomy face, his head tilted to one side and his eyes half closed. After the interrogation and investigation began, Judge Wang Zhanping, first of all, asked questions about Zhang Chunqiao's crimes of plotting secretly with Jiang Qing and others to frame Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping before Chairman Mao Zedong. The judge questioned the defendant three times, but the latter refused to answer. Then the judge sternly declared to him: "Now I tell you: Whether you have nothing to say or refuse to answer will not affect the trial conducted by this court. This is because the trial is conducted on the basis of the 'law of criminal procedure,' article 35 of which explicitly provides: 'Where there is only a statement made by the accused and no other evidence available, the accused shall not be considered guilty and sentenced. Where there is no statement by the accused but there is sufficient, conclusive evidence against him, the accused may be considered guilty and sentenced. This provision is applicable to your case. Since you refuse to speak, the court will base its judgment on the evidence.'"

In connection with the fact that Zhang Chunqiao participated in the secret plot to frame Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping before Chairman Mao, the court read a confession by codefendant Wang Hongwen and testimony given by Zhang Yufeng and Tang Wensheng. A recording of Wang Hairong's verbal testimony was also played at the court.

The court investigated the crime committed by Zhang Chunqiao of having Kuai Dafu instigate the masses to overthrow Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping. Kuai Dafu, who is now under custody, appeared at the court to testify. Facing the defendant, he told the court that on the afternoon of 18 December 1966, Zhang Chunqiao asked him to come to the west gate reception room at Zhongnanhai for a private secret talk. Zhang Chunqiao said: "The one or two persons at the central level who put forward a bourgeois reactionary line still refuse to surrender." "You young revolutionary fighters should unite, carry forward your thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, beat hard the dogs which have fallen into water and discredit them. You should not cease your efforts half way."

Kuai Dafu said that Zhang Chunqiao gave him "this unequivocal instruction" of discrediting Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping. He added: "In this private interview with nobody else present, Zhang Chunqiao, as the deputy leader of the central Cultural Revolution group, told me his real intentions and expressed his special faith in me." Then, on 25 December Kuai Dafu organized a demonstration of over 5,000 people. They handed out leaflets, put up slogans and shouted through loud speakers "Down With Liu Shaoqi" and "Down With Deng Xiaoping." Since then, the slogan "Down with the Liu-Deng bourgeois headquarters" spread all over the country. Kuai Dafu said: "While we were opposing comrades Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping, Zhang Chunqiao played the role of a behind-the-scenes string puller."

The court investigated the charges in the indictment against Zhang Chunqiao of framing and persecuting Zhu De, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Judge Fei Xiaotong asked the defendant: Was it true that in 1967 and 1968 you falsely accused Zhu De as a "warlord" and an "old-line opportunist"? Why did you falsely accuse Zhu De? Zhang Chunqiao did not answer these questions. Then, the court read a relevant passage of Zhang Chunqiao's speech at the enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units on 25 November 1968 and testimony given on 18 September 1980 by Chen Linhu, once a responsible person of the education and public health section of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

According to Chen Linhu's testimony, in April 1967, Zhang Chunqiao made the following remark to him and two other responsible persons of the education and public health section: "If the old are not knocked down, how can the new rise up"? Chen Linhu asked: "Does the old include such persons as Commander in Chief Zhu De, Commander Chen and Commander He?" Zhang Chunqiao replied: "Do you still think that they are good guys? Honestly, none of them is good. You see, Zhu De is a big warlord...who can be spared? None of them."

The court showed and read many items of evidence to prove that Zhang Chunqiao committed many framing activities against other party and state leaders. He falsely accused Deng Xiaoping as "Nagy, the chieftain of the Hungarian counterrevolutionary incident" and instigated the campaign of criticizing so-called "Deng Nagy." He directed someone to compile a so-called "pamphlet of Comrade Chen Yi's reactionary speeches." He also had someone collect materials for use in framing Ye Jiangying, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Li Fuchun, Nie Rongzhen and Tan Zhenlin.

The court investigated the charges in the indictment against Zhang Chunqiao of advocating "a change of dynasty" on many occasions. Judge Wang Zhanping asked Zhang Chunqiao if he said that the "Great Cultural Revolution" was "a change of dynasty" in Shanghai and Beijing on many occasions--in September 1967, March 1968 and November 1975. To this, Zhang Chunqiao refused to answer.

Then the court showed testimony in this regard:

Testimony on 11 July 1980 by Xu Jingxian, a former vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, states that Zhang Chunqiao proclaimed that the "Great Cultural Revolution" was "aimed at changing the dynasty," when he received all members of the "workers rebel general headquarters" in the small auditorium on Kangping Road, Shanghai, in September 1967. Zhang Chunqiao said: "Today no one from the old municipal Revolutionary Committee is here except Xu Jingxian. This looks like 'a change of dynasty.'"

Testimony on 26 January 1978 by Ma Tianshui, another former vice chairman of the Shanghai municipal committee, said that once when talking with him, Zhang Chunqiao alarmed some people for "being absolutely unaware of the fact that the Great Cultural Revolution was a change of dynasty."

In addition, the court summoned Huang Tao to appear before the court to testify. He said that in November 1975 Zhang Chunqiao had an appointment with him for a secret conversation at Diaoyutai in Beijing. On that occasion, Zhang Chunqiao said: "The Great Cultural Revolution is a change of dynasty." Huang Tao added: "Changing dynasty is Zhang Chunqiao's consistent guiding ideology."

Public prosecutors Wang Fang and Ma Chunyi spoke at this court investigation session. Wang Fang pointed out: Defendant Chang Chunqiao falsely accused and persecuted party and state leaders and plotted for a change of dynasty. Today he refused to answer interrogations. This is by no means accidental; he has long prepared to act this way." At the request of the public prosecutors, the court read evidential material that proved the following: On many occasions in 1968 and 1969, Zhang Chunqiao said to Ma Tianshui and others: "I have nothing to worry about. I was ready long ago to be executed." In April 1976 he said to his daughter: "After the death of Chairman Mao, it would still be easy to handle the matter. I will struggle against them. If I cannot triumph, I will be ready to be executed." Even when his daughter asked his opinion about her marriage, Zhang Chunqiao said: "You should tell your boyfriend that if he marries into our family, he should be prepared to be executed." In September 1976 when secretly engineering the Shanghai armed rebellion, Zhang Chunqiao told Xu Jingxian: "If something happens to me, you will be inevitably implicated." "Maybe someday I will be executed."

The versions of these materials ready by the court indicate that Zhang Chunqiao clearly knew long ago that he was carrying out counterrevolutionary acts. He made a firm determination to accept the fate of being executed.

Today's court session was presided over by Zeng Hanzhou, vice president of the Special Court and concurrently presiding judge of the First Tribunal.

RENMIN RIBAO on Zhang Chunqiao Trial

HK281454 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 80 p 4

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Cong Linzhong (0654 2651 0022): "The Bankruptcy of the Dream of 'Changing the Dynasty'--Second in a Series of Sidelights on the First Tribunal of the Special Court"]

[Text] The First Tribunal of the Special Court tried Zhang Chunqiao on the case of false accusations yesterday (27 November) morning.

A Series of False Charges

At 1400 on 18 December 1966, Zhang Chunqiao met Kuai Dafu privately for more than 1 hour in the reception room of the west gate of Zhongnanhai. Zhang Chunqiao gave him the following confidential briefing: "Those two persons in the Central Committee who put forward the reactionary bourgeois line have not yet surrendered." "Young revolutionary fighters should unite, carry forward their thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and flog the cur that has fallen into the water. Make their very names stink. Do not give up along the way."

Kuai was brought before the court and he testified:

"During this talk, Zhang Chunqiao conveyed to me clear instructions that 'you should make the names of the one or two persons who put forth the reactionary bourgeois line in the Central Committee sink,' that is, 'you should make the names of Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping stink.' Zhang Chunqiao met me privately in his capacity as the 'deputy leader of the Cultural Revolution group of the Central Committee' to tell me his real intentions.

The prosecutor read out the outline of the confession written by Kuai Dafu when he was tried in December 1970 during the "16 May" purge. He also showed a slide of the outline in the courtroom. It read:

December 1966:

On the 18th, Zhang Chunqiao met me in a small room in Zhongnanhai. (He called for opposing Liu Shaoqi.)

On the 25th, there was the great "25 December" campaign to overthrow Liu Shaoqi.

Kuai Dafu had testified about this secret talk even when Zhang Chunqiao was still in power.

On receiving the secret instruction, Kuai Dafu was overwhelmed with joy. He excitedly conveyed the instruction to his "corps," saying: "The first battle since the establishment of our Jinggangshan corps will be the overthrow of Liu Shaoqi; we should extend the campaign to overthrow Liu Shaoqi to the whole society."

In China, the campaign to overthrow Liu Shaoqi was really extended to the whole society and the one scheming behind the scenes was Zhang Chunqiao.

The court read the testimony of Wang Hongwen.

In his testimony, Wang Hongwen said: "Since the 12th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee, a leading group especially intended for collecting and compiling materials concerning the old comrades and working group of the ninth party congress were established according to the arrangements of Zhang Chunqiao. Wang Shaoyong, Xu Jingsian and I joined the leading group."

According to Xu Jingsian's testimony: "Zhang Chunqiao also gave some names and said: We should collect materials on the "sinister generals" including Ye Jianying, Chen Yi, Li Xiannian, Li Fuchun, Tan Zhenlin and Nie Rongzhen." "Zhang Chunqiao also gave instructions that we could mobilize all people and mass organizations to help us collect materials concerning these persons; activities in Shanghai."

Thus, based on the scheme of Zhang, Wang and Xu, a book entitled "A Brief Anthology of the Reactionary Words of Chen Ye" was compiled. It was distributed to the deputies of the ninth party congress in Shanghai during their study session. At the same time, the so-called "9th party congress material group" also gathered 76 items covering 1,163 pages of materials concerning the comrades whose names were mentioned by Zhang Chunqiao.

What was particularly mean on the part of Zhang Chunqiao was that he frenziedly slandered comrade Deng Xiaoping as a "Nagy." The court showed Zhang Chunqiao's personal letter to his son, "Dear Maodi." The letter said:

I have been rather tense this month. There are troubles brewing all the way from Nanjing to Tiananmen Square. At noon on 5 April, I arrived at the Great Hall of the People. It seemed that I was looking at the Hungarian incident. It could be seen clearly through a telescope. In front of Deng Xiaoping, I denounced him as a Nagy.... To my relief, I was lucky to see the ignominious end of this Nagy.

Lu Ying, the trusted lieutenant of the "gang of four" who once acted as the chief editor of RENMIN RIBAO during the 10 years of calamity, also testified that it was Zhang Chunqiao who started the simultaneous attack and denunciation of "Nagy" in various publications.

A great deal of evidence has shown that during those 10 years, Zhang Chunqiao personally organized and plotted to directly slander a large number of party and state leaders. However, such slander was nothing but a method to realize his evil aims. What were his aims?

A Goal Constantly in His Mind

In May 1967, Zhang Chunqiao met Chen Linhu, Yang Zhonghua and Li Guoqun, who were the principal responsible persons of the science, education and health group of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Zhang Chunqiao suddenly asked a question: "Do you know the real purpose of the present Great Cultural Revolution?"

Chen Linhu answered: "To oppose and prevent revisionism."

Zhang Chunqiao interrupted Chen and said: "Wrong! What you have just said is what we say in our propaganda. The purpose of this Great Cultural Revolution is to overthrow all those old fellows. No exception."

Chen Linhu asked: "Do you mean even old General Zhu, old General Chen and old General He are not exempted?"

Zhang Chunqiao said coldly: "Did I not say everyone of them must be overthrown, no exceptions? To tell you the truth, none of them is any good! Zhu De is a big warlord. Chen Yi has always been an opportunist. He defected as soon as the battles began and he gained his position by boasting. He Long is a bandit...they are that kind of people. We should not spare any one of them. Not even one!"

Zhang Chunqiao's aim was none other than what he termed a "change of dynasty." This term was his most cherished innovation. It was also a goal constantly in his thoughts during those 10 years.

In September 1967, Zhang Chunqiao returned to Shanghai from Beijing. He received all the members of the "workers general command." On that occasion, he swept his eyes over all the participants in the meeting and joyfully said: "Today, with the exception of Xu Jingxian, none of the members of the old municipal party committee is present. This is what I call the image of a changed dynasty!" Perhaps he had forgotten that he himself was a member of the old municipal party committee.

In March 1968, Ma Tianshui went to see Zhang Chunqiao to make a report. Coincidentally he met someone from the Nanjing military region coming out from a talk with Zhang Chunqiao. Zhang Chunqiao's facial expression then betrayed his fury. He told Ma Tianshui: These people "have absolutely failed to understand that the Great Cultural Revolution is a change of dynasty."

These two instances of joy and fury represent a vivid picture of the inner workings of Zhang Chunqiao's mind and his impatience at changing the dynasty.

Then in November 1975, Zhang Chunqiao again told Huang Tao his desire to "change the dynasty."

Huang Tao testified in court.

At that time, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was in charge of the work of the central authorities. He suggested there should be a readjustment of the national economy. Huang Tao took the opportunity of participating in the national planning meeting to sneak into Diaoyutai to meet with Zhang Chunqiao. Wang Tao reported to Zhang Chunqiao: "All sectors are now stressing readjustment. They are even contemplating reviving the rules and systems which existed before the Great Cultural Revolution." Zhang Chunqiao was not pleased with what he heard. So he used the following oblique statement to express his displeasure:

"The Great Cultural Revolution is a change of dynasty...the historical trend always advances along a redetermined direction. It is useless to try to stop this advance.

He was indeed getting dizzy with power. However, can people not clearly see a dark criminal streak running through Zhang Chunqiao's activities in those 10 years from making up false accusations to "overthrowing all of them" to "change of dynasty"?

Pathetic Grief

Zhang Chunqiao maintained a dead silence and did not answer a single question during the entire court proceedings yesterday, even though he was confronted with a great number of testimonies by witnesses. The prosecutor repeatedly asked him: "Can you hear that?" "What do you have to say?" "I am asking you for the third time:"...Zhang Chunqiao did not utter a single syllable. He pretended to be a deaf-mute and acted like a chunk of wood. This aroused the anger of people in the spectators' gallery.

Zhang Chunqiao did not take this attitude only now. Before the trials, he twice refused to accept the indictment when copies were sent to him. During the court trial, the prosecutor sternly pointed out to him: "Zhang Chunqiao, I am telling you, according to article 35 of our law of criminal procedures, even without the defendant's testimony, the defendant could still be pronounced guilty and punished if there was adequate evidence."

The public prosecutor said: "Why did Zhang Chunqiao refuse to answer questions? It is because he came well-prepared. He has already made a decision to accept death. The court will now read the testimonies of Ma Tianshui, Xu Jingxian and Zhang Weiwei."

It turned out that even during the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution, Zhang Chunqiao betrayed his adventurist tendency of staking everything on a single throw several times. From 1968 to 1969, Zhang told the group meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee several times: "Man is born naked and will die naked. So, I do not have any worries. I have long been prepared to be killed." In April 1976, Zhang told his daughter Zhang Weiwei: "It will be easy after the chairman dies. I will have to struggle with them. I will struggle if I am capable of struggling and if not, then die a violent death." He even told Zhang Weiwei: "You have to tell your fiancée that he must be prepared to be killed if he wants to marry you." In September 1976, Zhang also told Zu Jingxian: "If anything happens to me, you will surely be involved. We cannot be sure when we will be killed."

"If we cannot succeed, then we opt to die." This is a dogma for all desperadoes who oppose the people. Zhang Chunqiao's refusal to answer questions in court shows his persistence in a reactionary stand, but it is just his pathetic last ditch struggle when confronted with overwhelming evidence. However, undoubtedly, this will all be in vain before the court of justice of 900 million people.

Chen Boda 28 November Trial

OW281604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Chen Boda, one of the principal defendants in the case of the "Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques," was tried by the First Tribunal of the Special Court today on charges of having framed and persecuted party and state leaders.

According to the indictment of the Special Procuratorate, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and Chen Boda decided without authorization in July, 1967, that a public meeting be held to repudiate and denounce Liu Shaoqi, chairman of the People's Republic of China and a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. They told Qi Benyu, a member of the "Cultural Revolution Group under the CCP Central Committee", to organize the meeting on July 18. At the same time, Liu Shaoqi's home was searched and ransacked and Liu Shaoqi and his wife, Wang Guangmei, were attacked physically.

The prosecution handed into court a report submitted by Qi Benyu, asking for permission to organize a "rally for repudiating and struggling against Liu Shaoqi, which had been approved by Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and Chen Boda. The report also showed that Chen Boda himself had changed the words "Liu Shaoqi" in the report to "Liu, Deng, Tao and their wives", thus increasing the number of persons to be repudiated and denounced from one to six (Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping, Tao Zhu and their wives).

When the court showed the report to Chen Boda, he admitted that he had approved it and that he had written the words "Deng, Tao and their wives" after the word "Liu."

The second specific issue before the court today was the charge that Chen Boda, together with Xie Fuzhi (one-time minister of public security and a member of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques) and Wu Faxian (former commander of the air force and a co-defendant in the case), had made use of the case of the "Extraordinary Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" leaflet, which had been discovered in Tianjin in November 1967, to frame and persecute Zhu De, Chen Yi, Li Fuchun and other party and state leaders under the pretext of tracing down the "behind-the-scenes bosses."

The prosecution exhibited the minutes recording how Chen Boda made the suggestion to track down the "behind-the-scenes bosses" when he received Zhao Dengcheng, then a member of the leading group of the Ministry of Public Security, in April and August 1968. The prosecution said that, acting on Chen Boda's instructions, Xie Fuzhi and Zhao Dengcheng cooked up the false case of a bogus "Chinese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)", with Zhu De alleged to be its "secretary", Chen Yi the "deputy secretary and concurrently minister of defence", and Li Fuchun the "premier." Its members allegedly included Dong Biwu, Ye Jianying and other party and state leaders, who were falsely accused of having "illicit relations with foreign countries" and attempting "to stage a coup."

Chen Boda confessed that he had suggested "tracking down the behind-the-scenes bosses" and was "responsible" for concocting the frame-up.

Later, the court heard accusations that Chen Boda had persecuted Lu Dingyi, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, in 1966.

When the court produced the report calling for the arrest of Lu Dingyi, which Chen Boda had approved without authorization and the three "directives" he had given to the "group for handling the special case of Lu Dingyi", Chen Boda admitted that he had suggested "turning over Lu Dingyi to Red Guards to be tried", handcuffing him and reducing his food allowances.

Zeng Hanzhou, vice-president of the Special Court and chief judge of the First Tribunal, presided over today's session. President of the Special Court Jiang Hua and Chief of the Special Procuratorate Huang Huoqing were also in court.

Also present were Chen Boda's defence lawyers Gan Yupei and Fu Zhiren.

First Tribunal Investigation

OW290419 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--The First Tribunal of the Special Court held a session this morning to begin its investigation of Chen Boda's crimes of framing and persecuting Liu Shaoqi and other party and state leaders, as accused in the indictment.

During the investigation, Chen answered "I have forgotten," or "I have tried to remember, but I cannot remember," or "I truly forget" to the Special Procuratorate's accusation of his crimes. But, when the court showed and read to him the numerous examples of proven evidence and testimony, he could not help admitting that all the accusations were facts.

The evidence produced by the court proved that the report, which was transmitted by Qi Benyu and demanded criticism and denunciation of Liu Shaoqi, was read and approved by Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and Chen Boda without authorization. Chen also personally changed the two characters "Shaoqi" in the name "Liu Shaoqi" in the report into "Deng Tao couples." Because of this alteration by Chen, the criticism and denunciation against Liu Shaoqi requested by the original report became criticism and denunciation against six persons: Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping and Tao Zhu, three Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, and their wives. When Judge Ren Lingyun interrogated Chen Boda on this accusation, Chen answered: "I cannot remember." When the court showed him the facsimile of the report, Chen looked at it and said: "The words 'Deng Tao couples' were added by me. I think it is my writing." Since these few words are of vital importance, the judge again asked him whether or not he wrote those words. At this time Chen requested another look at the facsimile. He put on his reading glasses, took another look and said: "I wrote them." The Beijing Public Security Bureau's report of technical authentication also concludes: "The words 'Deng Tao couples' added to the report were normally written. Compared to Chen Boda's handwriting, the special characteristics of the two writings are the same." Chen Boda later added: "It is a fact. It is a fact that that is my signature."

Since Chen's Fujian dialect was hard to understand, the court today invited a female comrade who understands Fujian dialect to serve as the court's interpreter.

The court also investigated the criminal case that happened in November, 1967 concerning the framing of Zhu De, Chen Yi, Li Fuchun and other party and state leaders by Chen Boda, Xie Fuzhi and Wu Faxian in the name of "tracking down behind-the-scenes supporters" following the cracking of the case in Tianjin about leaflets signed by the "Extraordinary Committee of the CCP Central Committee."

Procurator Qu Wenda supported the public prosecution and pointed out: The case concerning the discovery in Beijing on 8 October 1967 of leaflets signed by the "Extraordinary Committee of the CCP Central Committee" was cracked in Tianjin on 20 November. But Chen Boda, Xie Fuzhi and Wu Faxian, in the name of "tracking down behind-the-scenes supporters," persisted in framing party and state leaders and naming names. On six occasions they received personnel who handled the case and planned with them how to "track down behind-the-scenes supporters."

The court also read a record of the talks by Chen Boda and others while receiving Zhao Dengcheng and other members of the then leading group of the Ministry of Public Security.

Chen Boda said on 28 April, 1968: Cracking the case "is the starting point," "not the terminal point. The bosses are at the back stage. They are not ordinary people."

On receiving the special case personnel on 19 August, Xie Fuzhi said: The case's "root lies in those people of the sinister Liu-Deng headquarters, the renegades, enemy agents, counterrevolutionary revisionists, such as Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping, Tao Zhu, Peng Zhen, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Luo Ruiqing, Lu Dingyi, Tan Zhenlin, Bo Yibo, Yang Shangkun, An Ziwen, Wan Li... the behind-the-scenes supporters must be ferreted out."

Chen Boda said: "You must track down the people mentioned by Comrade Xie Fuzhi... You must track them down conscientiously, and track down whomever can be tracked down."

On 6 December, while instructing the special case personnel to "track down behind-the-scenes supporters," Chen added: "It is necessary to pursue the tottering foe...according to my view, several layers, possibly 18 layers, are involved. There cannot be only one or two layers, nor can there be two or three layers." Xie Fuzhi said: "That means you have to track down upward." Wu Faxian said: "There can be nobody but the second arch-capitalist roadster!"

In the course of "tracking down behind-the-scenes supporters" in this month of 1968, Xie Fuzhi and Zhao Dengcheng fabricated the fake case of "Chinese (Marxist-Leninist) Communist Party" and said Zhu De was this party's "secretary," Chen Yi was "deputy secretary and concurrently defense minister," Li Fuchun was "premier." They said that other participants included Dong Biwu, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, He Long, Liu Bocheng, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Tan Zhenlin, Yu Qiuli, Wang Zhen, Liao Chengzhi and others. They said that they had "illicit ties with foreign countries," and that they were "ready for staging an armed rebellion" and wanted to stage "a coup d'etat."

In the light of the talks by Chen Boda and other people, Zhao Dengcheng on 24 August, 1968, mapped out a "special Beijing war plan for countering the counterrevolutionary extraordinary committee."

The court used slides to project the original text of this "war plan." The original text reads: "Comrades Boda and Fuzhi received all the comrades of our group on 19 August.... The essence of the instructions by Comrades Boda and Fuzhi is not that the case has not been cracked, but that the root of the case has not been located. It is a task done by the counterrevolutionary revisionists, renegades, enemy agents, Liu, Deng, Tao, Peng, Luo, Lu, Yang, Tan Zhenlin, An Ziwen, Bo Yibo and others, or done by other people at their instructions."

As Chen Boda and Xie Fuzhi approved this so-called "war plan," the bizarre and fake case of "the Chinese (Marxist-Leninist) Communist Party" was thus fabricated by them out of thin air.

Chen Boda confessed that he had talked about "tracking down behind-the-scenes supporters." Regarding the namelist, he said he was unaware of it, and said that he had not expected that the case would cause such serious consequences.

The judge asked Chen Boda: You said you do not know the fake case of "the Chinese (Marxist-Leninist) Communist Party" that was concocted by Xie Fuzhi and other people, but must you also be blamed for this matter?

Chen admitted: "I have to be blamed."

Today's court trial was presided over by Zeng Hanzhou, vice president of the Special Court and concurrently chief judge of the First Tribunal.

XINHUA Chinese on Confession

OW290455 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1648 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--At the First Tribunal which convened this morning, defendant Chen Boda confessed that he had participated in the criminal activities of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing in framing and persecuting Lu Dingyi, then an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council and director of the Propaganda Department under the CCP Central Committee.

In the course of the trial, Judge Ren Lingyun asked Chen Boda: Did you write instructions on the report with regard to the arrest of Lu Dingyi? Chen Boda at first replied: "I do not remember." Then he said again: "Really I do not recall." At that time, the "report" on Lu Dingyi's arrest approved by Chen Boda, Xie Fuzhi and Wu Faxian in May 1968 was produced and read at the court.

Examining the "report," Chen Boda admitted that he wrote the word "approve" on the "report." The technical verification made by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau also confirmed that it was Chen Boda's own handwriting. This "report" branded Lu Dingyi as a "big traitor" who gave himself up and betrayed the party," and who "carried out a series of counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities." At the same time, the three "directives" handwritten by Chen Boda on 16 February 1966 in persecution of Lu Dingyi was produced and read at the court. The three directives demanded that Lu Dingyi's "living standards be lowered (not exceeding 12 yuan)"; that Lu Dingyi and his wife write a report on "their activities each day"; and that it is "suggested to turn Lu Dingyi over to Red Guards to be tried." Chen Boda admitted that the directives were in his own handwriting, and that he wrote the directives. He also admitted that the action to turn over a vice premier over to Red Guards to be tried is "counterrevolutionary.'

Chen Boda took over the "group for handling the special case of Lu Dingyi" in October 1966. However, he claimed that he took over the group in fear of Jiang Qing's persecution. The public prosecutor refuted Chen Boda's explanation with facts.

In the course of investigation, Hu Gangqing's testimony was produced and read at the court. The testimony said: In November 1967, Chen Boda said to the working personnel of the former "group for handling the special case" under the CCP Central Committee: "Lu Dingyi is a very bad person, and should be handcuffed and interrogated continuously." Xie Fuzhi completely agreed.

Xiao Fengwen, original responsible person for the group for handling the special case of Lu Dingyi provided testimony at today's court. He also confirmed that Chen Boda had said that Lu Dingyi should be handcuffed. However, he said that suggestion to continuously interrogate Lu Dingyi was made by Xie Fuzhi.

At that time, defense lawyer Fu Zhiren asked permission to ask questions. He asked the witness: Is it correct that Chen Boda said that "Lu Dingyi should be handcuffed" while Xie Fuzhi said that "Lu Dingyi should be continuously interrogated"?

The witness replied: yes.

Procuratorate Ju Wenda spoke at the court, pointing out: The defendant today admitted the facts of his main offenses as indicted, but he tried to shirk his responsibilities. Many of the deeds of framing and persecuting Lu Dingyi were carried out at his own initiative. There is ample evidence. He simply cannot deny the evidence.

Chen Boda's 'Absurd' Defense

OW291815 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1709 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Li Naiying: "Chen Boda's Clumsy Performance"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--In the presence of testimony and material evidence, Chen Boda admitted to his crimes during his first appearance at the First Tribunal today. But by his absurd arguments in a vain attempt to shirk responsibility for his crimes he often gave himself away and made the audience constantly sneer at him.

"I Had Good Grounds"

In November 1967, using the Tianjin leaflet case of the "Extraordinary Committee of the CCP Central Committee" as a pretext, Chen Boda, colluding with Xie Fuzhi and Wu Faxian and using "tracking down backstage supporters" as an excuse, fabricated false charges and traced the source of the case to a large number of **leaders**, including Zhu De, Chen Yi, Li Fuchun, Dong Biwu, Ye Jianying and others. Faced with the court's undeniable evidence, Chen Boda admitted it was he who suggested "tracking down the backstage supporters."

But he also offered an absurd defense for his crime. He said: I had good grounds for making the suggestion. In 1931 I heard someone say that there was an organization called the "Extraordinary Committee" in Tianjin. That was why I suggested "tracking down the backstage supporters." Trying to look earnest, he said: "I do not say things that are without good grounds. It was a real fact in Tianjin in 1931."

Whether there was such an organization in Tianjin 36 years ago is of no consequence, because even if there was such an organization, it would have nothing to do with the leaflet case 36 years later. Is it not totally absurd to link it with his "tracking down the backstage supporters?"

Making groundless accusations, fabricating false charges and distorting facts had always been adept tricks of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to frame good people. But the absurdity of tracing the source of a crime committed by a Tianjin coal briquet maker to party and state leaders was an original creation of Chen Boda's.

"Out of My Mind"

Chen Boda accused Lu Dingyi of being a "renegade," "traitor" and "special agent of military unification [jun tong 6511 4877]; he described him as "being guilty of the most heinous crimes" and "having committed towering crimes" and personally ordered "arrest and jail" Lu Dingyi and hand him over to the "Red Guards for trial."

The judge asked him whether it was he who wrote that "order" and whether he knew the consequences of arresting without proper authority a vice premier of the State Council and handing him over to the Red Guards for trial. Chen Boda admitted that the act was of course "counterrevolutionary" and "absurd."

The judge asked: Did you or did you not know that it was an act violating the Constitution?

Chen Boda answered: I did not think about it. It was out of my mind then....

These words unwittingly uttered by Chen Boda, however, reflect two facts. First, both Chen Boda himself and his partners, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and others, never "thought about" state laws. In those days, in their conspiracy to usurp power, they were absolutely lawless. Their words were law. There was no justice whatsoever. Second, at that time they were really totally "out of their minds." Driven by their ambition to usurp party and state power, they frantically engaged in conspiracies and fabricated false charges against others. Their mad hunger for power was revealed by their frantic fabrication of false charges and accusations. They were literally a bunch of fascist mad dogs.

"It Was Jiang Qing Who Asked Me To Do Those Things"

Chen Boda committed many evil deeds and framed a large number of veteran cadres. But today he put up a pitiable look in court.

He argued: "I was not in charge of things. It was Jiang Qing who asked me to do those things. If I had rejected her requests, Jiang Qing would have persecuted my entire family. That was why I accepted them...."

Was Chen Boda such a passive character as he alleged? No. Let us look at the facts. A little over 2 months after he took over the Lu Dingyi special case, Chen Boda received the persons in charge of the special case eight times. He repeatedly criticized these personnel for their "softheartedness" and suggested "handcuffing" Lu Dingyi. He not only persecuted Lu Dingyi but also brought disaster to Lu Dingyi's family and relatives....

Chen Boda's words have also awakened people to the fact that beside Chen Boda, those participating in the criminal activities to frame Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping, Tao Zhu, Chu De and Lu Dingyi included Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng, Xie Fuzhi, Wu Faxian and Ye Qun. This namelist reveals beyond doubt that the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique and the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique colluded with and used each other to bring calamity to the country and the people.

The trial of Chen Boda will continue. The people are asking one another: What other shows will Chen Boda put up?

More Crimes Admitted 29 Nov

OW291200 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Report by station reporter: The First Tribunal of the Special Court held its fifth session on the morning of 29 November and defendant Chen Boda was brought to trial again.

On 1 June 1966, Chen Boda personally revised and cleared the RENMIN RIBAO editorial entitled: Sweep Away all the Monsters and Demons. The title of this editorial was also his making. This editorial shaped counterrevolutionary public opinion so that the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques might usurp power after throwing the whole country into chaos.

Chen Boda today admitted in the court that this editorial was dictated by him, transcribed by somebody else and personally revised by him. He also volunteered that whether he dictated the editorial or whether he wrote it he should be held wholly responsible for the article.

The testimony of (Qian Diqian) and (Zhu Yuepeng) read in the court today confirmed this crime of his.

The court went on to investigate the facts about his crime in cooking up the eastern Hebei frameup case at Tangshan as he was charged with. In answering questions Chen Boda minced his words saying that he knew nothing about the Tangshan situation and that his statements were in error because they were uttered without investigation.

Zeng Hanzhou, chief judge of the First Tribunal, presided over today's session.

Framing of Hebei CP

OW301634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Chen Boda, one of the principal defendants in the case of the "Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques", has pleaded guilty of framing the Communist Party organization in east Hebei Province, resulting in the persecution of 84,000 people and 2,955 deaths.

At a hearing held by the First Tribunal of the Special Court yesterday, Chen Boda admitted that he was responsible for the frame-up. "I plead guilty," he said.

In a speech he made in his capacity as head of the powerful "Cultural Revolution group of the party Central Committee" on December 26, 1967, in the mining town of Tangshan east of Beijing, Chen Boda smeared the war-time Communist Party organization in east Hebei Province as "probably a party of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation". He said: "In fact it might be the Kuomintang members and renegades who were playing a dominant role here."

At the same time Chen Boda hurled false charges at Yang Yuan, the first secretary of the Tangshan City Party Committee, Bai Yun, former mayor of Tangshan, and her husband, Zhang Da, who was then party secretary at a 2,000-hectare orchard in Tangshan, and others. All were veteran communists who had joined the revolution in the 30's and held leading positions on the party committee of east Hebei.

Zhang Da is now vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress, and Bai Yun is now vice-chairman of the Hebei Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. It was these veteran communists that Chen Boda vilified as belonging to the "Kuomintang" or as "big manorial lords."

At the hearing yesterday, the court read out a statement given in testimony by Xing Anmin and three other members of a joint investigation group set up by the Hebei provincial party committee which spent six months in re-examining the "special case of east Hebei" last year. Their testimony said that, as a result of Chen Boda's speech, certain people in Tangshan trumped up the case of a "Yang-Bai anti-party group". Yang Yuan, Bai Yun and Zhang Da were treated as enemies and sent to a farm for reform through labour. Wu Liangjun and Fang Fei, two others slandered by Chen Boda, were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and jailed for an indefinite period respectively.

While large numbers of other cadres and ordinary people were implicated, a massive drive against "reactionary factions" was launched to trace the roots of the "Yang-Bai group" and ferret out its "social foundation".

A 200-member special group set up to handle this framed-up case spent some two years trying to nail down the east Hebei party organization, which had a glorious history of revolutionary struggle, as a "party of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation", a "party committee in East Hebei with renegades at its core" and an "anti-party group of renegades and enemy agents in east Hebei". The case finally implicated 1,604 cadres who were scattered in 29 central departments and 24 provinces and municipalities, and 737 of them were branded as renegades, enemy agents, Kuomintang elements or capitalist-roaders.

In his testimony which was read out in court, Yang Yuan said that he had been subjected to secret interrogation for a dozen nights on end following Chen Boda's speech. He was later denounced and struggled against the party and government institutions, schools, factories and villages throughout Tangshan Prefecture and he was even savagely beaten up, Yang Yuan said. At a public meeting, which was broadcast to the several million people in the prefecture, Yang Yuan said, he was declared to be an "active counter-revolutionary" and "die-hard capitalist-roader" and was expelled from the party and consigned to forced labour under mass surveillance. His home was searched and ransacked many times and many of his relatives were persecuted, Yang Yuan said. His wife was interrogated and struggled against. His daughter was compelled to go back to their hometown in Guangdong Province and, when she came to Tangshan to see her parents, she was illegally taken into custody and interrogated. Yang Yuan's three sons, the youngest of whom was ill at the time, and Yang Yuan's mother and parents-in-law, who were then residing in their hometowns, were also implicated and persecuted. Even his secretary, Tian Demian, was illegally detained, interrogated, cruelly beaten and injured.

In face of the evidence, Chen Boda admitted that his speech had entailed serious consequences. But he claimed that he "was indeed ignorant" of the fact that so many people had become victims of his frame-up. He finally admitted that his speech had "played a counter-revolutionary party."

RENMIN RIBAO on Chen Boda Trial

HK300748 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 80 p 4

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Wang Zhongren (3769 6946 0086): "The 'Iron Broom' of the Lin and Jiang Counterrevolutionary Cliques--Third in a Series of Side-lights on the First Tribunal of the Special Court"]

[Text] The First Tribunal of the Special Court continued in session at 1 Zhengyi Road on 28 November, to try Chen Boda, the "iron broom" of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques.

Chen Boda always referred to himself as "an ordinary little common man." The evidence produced in court showed that he was a person who "issued orders everywhere the moment he had power in his hands," a murderer who madly persecuted party and state leaders.

The "Iron Broom" Emerges

The RENMIN RIBAO editorial of 1 June 1966 entitled "Sweep Away All Freaks and Monsters" (henceforth referred to as "Sweep Away" for short) howled like a wild storm all over the vast land of 9.6 million square kilometers; everywhere it blew it uprooted trees and destroyed houses, snapped poles and beams, and created vast human tragedy.

Under this "sweeping away," the pillars of state turned overnight into "capitalist-roaders," and many of the founders of the nation were cast into prison; the intellectuals and scholars were turned into the "stinking ninth category," some were locked up in "cowsheds" and others were "banished;" and even old marshals who had braved untold dangers in fighting battles to establish the PRC suffered savage tortures.

Under this "sweeping away," unspeakable calamities descended on our party and state cadres at all levels and on innumerable innocent masses.

The concocter of this editorial was none other than Chen Boda, the "iron broom" of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques.

Before the court session opened, when Chen Boda was informed that the indictment of the Special Procuratorate of the Supreme People's Procuratorate accused him of the crime of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement by concocting the editorial "Sweep Away," he said in a panic: "Bad, bad!" "To settle this score, you had better just cut off my head; I would not mind if you shot me, maybe that would be too good for me." This shows that Chen Boda had a pretty good idea of his evil intentions and the grave consequences of concocting this editorial.

"Sweep Away" ignored the fact that the regime of the dictatorship of the proletariat had already existed for 17 years, and vigorously preached "with power, one has everything. Without power, one loses everything." "In the final analysis, the class struggle in the ideological sphere between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is a struggle to seize leadership power."

To seize power, it was necessary to overthrow the cadres at all levels who were in their way. Then, "Sweep Away" made a great show of being earnest about attacking "those representatives of the bourgeoisie in China, those bourgeois 'scholars and authorities,' everything they are doing constitutes their dream of restoring capitalism." He incited "sweeping away the large numbers of freaks and monsters entrenched in the ideological position...and smashing to pieces all so-called bourgeois 'experts,' 'scholars,' 'authorities,' and 'old masters,' to strip them of all their prestige."

During the 10-year catastrophe, there were "cowsheds" and miscarriages of justice everywhere in great numbers. "Sweep Away" marked the start of this calamity.

Soon afterwards, the counterrevolutionary ringleader Lin Biao openly clamored at a mass rally: "We must beat down all freaks and monsters." Following that, Lin Biao schemed a power seizure, saying: "Power must be seized at all levels, upper, medium and lower; the seizure should be earlier in some cases and later in others." "Old cadres must be burned, and some must be fried." In fact, hardly any old cadres could escape their "burning" and "sweeping away."

Before the tribunal's investigation opened, Chen Boda acknowledged: "I wrote the editorial, and it was my idea to publish it. I did not send it to be first examined by the central authorities. My guilt is very great." But he also defended himself saying: "The editorial makes general statements and does not specifically call for anyone's overthrow," "I did not intend to overthrow any person by publishing this editorial."

Is it true that Chen Boda did not really intend to overthrow anyone? What does the "east Hebei miscarriage of justice" that he concocted in Tangshan prove?

Chen Boda said in Tangshan on the morning of 26 December 1967: "The CCP east Hebei party organization may be a party of CCP-KMT cooperation, and actually it may be the case that the Kuomintang and renegades played a role here." He also attacked by name people such as Yang Yuan, Bai Yun and Zhang Da, and hurled fabricated charges against them. Altogether, 1,604 cadres had their names listed in the "special case" file for screening in the "east Hebei miscarriage of justice." The case involved 29 central departments and 24 provinces and municipalities. Some 84,000 cadres and masses were persecuted in Tangshan Prefecture and municipality; 2,955 of them were persecuted to death and 763 were crippled.

Establishing a Precedent for Persecuting Party and State Leaders

As soon as the "Great Cultural Revolution" began, Chen Boda worked hand in glove with Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. He first invented the so-called "Liu-Deng line," and then singlehandedly created "sweep away all freaks and monsters," after which he shouted the slogan "let the enemy perish if they refuse to surrender." This was all very much to the taste of Lin, Jiang and company who were dreaming of "changing the dynasty." Jiang Qing applauded him as being "full of ideas" and Lin Biao and Ye Qun styled him "general."

The Special Tribunal first questioned Chen Boda about his crimes in colluding with Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng and arbitrarily deciding to criticize and struggle against CCP Central Committee Vice Chairman and State President Liu Shaoqi, getting Qi Benyu to organize a "rally to criticize and struggle against Liu Shaoqi," and also ransacking homes and persecuting Liu Shaoqi and Wang Guangmei in a personal way. Chen Boda not only used his red pen to signify his agreement on a 15 July 1967 "report seeking instructions" concerning criticizing Liu Shaoqi, but also wrote the two characters "Shao Qi" upside down and added the words "Deng and Tao and their wives" after the word "Liu". In this way, with a few strokes of the pen he expanded a demand to criticize and struggle against Liu Shaoqi alone into a demand to criticize and struggle against six people, namely Liu, Deng, Tao and their wives, thus setting a precedent for persecuting party and state leaders.

Closely Pursuing the "Backstage Boss," Creating Trumped-up Cases

Chen Boda wrote a deposition before the tribunal convened: "I and others who usurped high posts during the 'Cultural Revolution' only wanted to rectify others, we had no intention at all of rectifying ourselves." Chen Boda again wielded his iron broom when, in partnership with Xie Fuzhi and Wu Faxian, he made use of the case of the pamphlet of the "extraordinary Committee of the Central Committee," which had already been cracked, to deliberately lay false charges against party and state leaders under the pretext of closely pursuing the backstage boss.

The case of the pamphlet of the "Extraordinary Committee of the CCP Central Committee" occurred on 8 October 1967. Early on the morning of the next day, 9 October, a Tianjin coal-ball worker came to the street of the Foreign Ministry in Beijing and pushed into a nearby mailbox 89 mimeographed copies of a pamphlet he had written and printed himself. The pamphlet was signed "Extraordinary Committee of the CCP Central Committee." This case was cracked in Tianjin on 20 November in the same year. The person who had done this deed testified: "I alone carried out the affair from start to finish, nobody else took part in it." The public security departments confirmed that this was indeed so by examining the writing on the original draft and the implements used. However, Chen Boda shouted that this was a major case of active counterrevolution and demanded that the backstage boss be closely pursued.

In the afternoon of 28 April 1968, in the Reception Hall of the Great Hall of the People, Chen Boda had just walked to the front of the rostrum when he pointed to the inscription hanging on the wall "With power to spare we must chase the tottering foe," and said to the special case personnel sitting below the rostrum: "You must study that, with power to spare you must chase the tottering foe...seizing the man who cut the printing blocks is only the starting point, not the end. The bosses are backstage; they are not ordinary people, because ordinary people could not have done it; it was not just done by one person, there may be an organization."

When Chen Boda received the special case personnel again he said still more fiercely: "You will have to pursue the perpetrators in the upper levels, and you must get them, whoever they are." He then hinted: "This counterrevolutionary letter says that one person may come out to assume power; who is this person?"

He had hardly finished speaking when Xie Fuzhi declared: "The root lies in the people of the black headquarters of Liu and Deng."

Wu Faxian brazenly clamored: "Is it not the second great capitalist-roader!?"

Chen Boda chimed in again: "As Comrade Fuzhi has said... it is necessary to chase the tottering foe!"

This revealed as clear as daylight the wild ambitions of Chen Boda and others in laying false accusations against and persecuting Deng Xiaoping and other party and state leaders. They "based themselves on what they had in order to carry out interrogations," resorted to various illegal measures such as accusations and coaxings to get forced confessions, closely pursued the so-called "backstage boss" by means of cursing and denouncing people and even forcing them to take "jetplane rides," and in December 1968 finally came up with the weird and shocking trumped-up case of the "Chinese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)." They falsely accused Zhu De of being "secretary" of the Central Committee of this "committee," Chen Yi of being "deputy secretary and concurrently minister of defense," and Li Fuchun of being "premier." The other participants were named as Dong Biwu, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, He Long, Liu Bocheng, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Tan Zhenlin, Yu Qiuli, Wang Zhen and Liao Chenzhi. They falsely accused them of "having illicit relations with foreign countries," "preparing for an armed rebellion" and aiming at organizing a "coup".... This was a great crime perpetrated by that "ordinary little common man."

Forcing Confession by Torture, Savagely Persecuting Lu Dingyi

In May 1966, Lin Biao trumped up charges and falsely accused Lu Dingyi of being a "counterrevolutionary." Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and others falsely accused him of being a "renegade," "internal traitor," and "military spy." At an enlarged Politburo meeting, Lin Biao pointed maliciously at Lu Dingyi, alternate member of the Politburo, secretary of the central secretariat, vice premier of the State Council, and director of the Central Propaganda Department, saying: "I have a bloody good mind to shoot you!" Lin Biao intended to do this, but he did not; however, Chen Boda intended to use the savage method of interrogation under torture to accomplish the death of Lu.

From October to December 1966, Chen Boda issued an "instruction" every 10 days or so, sometimes making a phone call and sometimes running to the special case group, ordering that Lu Dingyi be handcuffed and handed over to the Red Guards to be tried by them. He savagely persecuted Lu Dingyi politically and in daily life, both physically and mentally. With the approval of Chen Boda and others, Lu Dingyi was arrested and jailed on 23 May 1968.

The day before Chen Boda's trial began, your correspondent visited Comrade Lu Dingyi in hospital; he had not died despite his many hardships. He is now 74. When we spoke of the trial of Chen Boda, he said: "Excellent, he harmed so many people. Let the law pronounce judgment on him!"

After Lu Dingyi had been unjustly imprisoned, 13 deputy directors of the Central Propaganda Department also suffered false accusation and persecution, and the Central Propaganda Department and the propaganda departments at all levels throughout the country suffered destruction and ruin. Innumerable outstanding cadres and their dependents were unjustly treated, some were kept in isolation for long spells of interrogation, some were persecuted to death.

In the face of trial by the people, the fierce flames of Chen Boda, the scourging "iron broom," have all been quenched. His lie that "Sweep Away" was not intended to specifically overthrow anyone has gone bankrupt!

GONGREN RIBAO on Chen Boda

OW010753 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec (AFP)--The WORKER'S DAILY today compared Mao Zedong's former political secretary Chen Boda to Hitler's propaganda minister, Goebbels, in a commentary on the onetime high-ranking official standing trial here with other leaders of the Cultural Revolution.

"All the bullies who repress the people have been called to judgement by history," the newspaper said in a report on Chen Boda's appearances before the special tribunal on Friday and Saturday. Chen, 76, is charged with having ill treated living and dead figures, such as the current strongman of post-Mao China, Deng Xiaoping. He is also charged for being behind the persecution of 84,000 people of whom nearly 3,000 died.

"To think that this opportunist of small build was so arrogant," the paper said, adding "now all his arrogance has gone, his head is lowered and his collar open...which brings Goebbels to mind--also a man of slight build and very arrogant."

The paper said Chen had acknowledged himself that he had been repugnant after hearing the evidence against him. He was also "forced to admit" that a speech he made in Tangshan in December 1967, had played a counter-revolutionary role. In the charges against him, the Tangshan speech was the catalyst to a wave of persecution for which he was responsible.

The newspaper said Chen also acknowledged that the Tangshan speech had no basis in fact, and that his accusations against important leaders in Hebei Province around Beijing had been an "invention, pure and simple."

Television screening yesterday of his two appearances showed that Chen had difficulty in moving about. He also seemed hesitant, and did not appear to understand all the questions put to him, or acknowledge his guilt spontaneously.

Qiu Huizuo Brought to Trial

OW290850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--Qiu Huizuo, one of the principal defendants in the case of the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique, appeared in the dock for the first time this afternoon at the Second Tribunal of the Special Court. He is charged with destroying a great amount of evidence after Lin Biao's defection on September 13, 1971, such as letters between him and Lin Biao and Ye Qun and photos.

Later, Wu Faxian, another principal defendant, was brought before the court, which investigated charges made in the indictment that in October 1966 Jiang Qing, hand in glove with Ye Qun, instructed Jiang Tengjiao to send more than 40 people, disguised as young Red Guards, to search and ransack the homes of a number of writers and artists in Shanghai.

Qiu Huizuo, Wu Faxian Trial

OW291324 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Qiu Huizuo and Wu Faxian, two principal defendants in the case of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique, appeared before the Second Tribunal of the Special Court for trial on the afternoon of 29 November, according to a report of this station's reporter. Both Qiu Huizuo and Wu Faxian confessed that after Lin Biao betrayed and fled the country, they destroyed evidence of their crimes.

The court first interrogated Qiu Huizuo. After the "13 September" incident, Qiu Huizuo instructed his wife (Hu Min) and secretary (Liu Zuoshan) to burn certain written information. To attest to this fact, the court read the testimony of (Hu Min) and (Liu Zuoshan).

Qiu Huizuo confessed that he destroyed the information in order to leave no evidence of his relations with Lin Biao and Ye Qun.

The court then investigated the crimes committed by Wu Faxian in burning evidence detailing how Zhou Yuchi and other sworn followers of Lin Biao seized a helicopter in order to flee the country. Other evidence was burned that detailed Wu Faxian's responsibilities for this matter.

In October 1966, Jiang Qing colluded with Ye Qun, and Ye Qun personally directed Jiang Tengjiao to search the houses of several persons in Shanghai's literary and art circles. Wu Faxian confessed to the court today that Jiang Tengjiao was enlisted by him from Shanghai pursuant to Ye Qun's instruction. Certain material about Jiang Qing seized during the search was taken away by Ye Qun.

Huang Yukun, deputy presiding judge of the Second Tribunal, presided over today's court session. He pointed out: After investigations conducted in six court sessions, the Second Tribunal has completed its investigations of the crimes committed by the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique in plotting the armed coup d'etat and the assassination of Chairman Mao. The court will conduct separate investigations into the other charges as contained in the indictment.

Huang Yongsheng 28 Nov Trial

OW282032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1955 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Huang Yongsheng today confessed at the Second Tribunal of the Special Court that he was "a member of the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique." But then he contradicted himself by saying: "I had no special relationship with Lin Biao. Our relationship was an organizational relationship, such as between the superiors and the subordinates and between workmates."

However, the large amounts of evidence and testimony exhibited by the prosecution in court showed that Huang Yongsheng had maintained very frequent contacts with Lin Biao and Ye Qun. Their relations were by no means those "between workmates" but those of counter-revolutionary partners, the prosecution said.

According to testimony given by Wang Fei, former deputy chief of staff of the air force headquarters, which was read out in court today, when Lin Biao issued on September 8, 1971, his handwritten order for an armed coup, Lin Liguang brought from Ye Qun in Beidaihe a sealed document to be opened by Huang Yongsheng personally the very same day, and gave it to Wang Fei for delivery.

Wang Fei quoted Lin Liguo as saying: "When it (the counter-revolutionary coup) gets started, you should take orders directly from Chief of the General Staff Huang (Yongsheng)." On September 9, Wang Fei said, Lin Liguo and Zhou Yuchi gave him a letter addressed by Lin Biao to Huang Yongsheng which was to be forwarded to Huang Yongsheng "when necessary."

The original text of the confidential letter was projected with an epidiascope in court. It read: "Comrade (Huang) Yongsheng, I miss you very much and hope that you will be optimistic at all times. Take care of your health. If you have any problems, consult Comrade Wang Fei directly." The phrase "If you have any problems" in the letter was the code word for the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat they were scheming, the prosecution said.

Testimony given by Ma Jianying, a telephone operator at the headquarters of the military commission, and five others, which was read out in court, showed that during the seven days following Huang Yongsheng's secret report of September 6, 1971, to Lin Biao and Ye Qun on Chairman Mao Zedong's talks on his inspection tour of southern China, Huang Yongsheng and Ye Qun, who was then in Beidaihe, made 16 telephone calls to each other. On September 10 alone, Huang Yongsheng made five phone calls to her, and the two longest calls lasted 90 and 135 minutes respectively.

When the judge, Luo Tongqi [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1950 GMT on 28 November deletes the name of the judge] asked Huang Yongsheng what was his 135-minute telephone talk with Ye Qun all about, Huang Yongsheng said that he had been exchanging views and consulting with Ye Qun on the minutes of Lin Biao's speech of August 16. The court then exhibited evidence showing that the text of Lin Biao's speech had been finalized as early as September 5 and Premier Zhou had instructed that it be passed round among members of the Political Bureau. Huang Yongsheng was mute in face of the evidence.

The court then investigated facts concerning the charge that, after Lin Biao died in a plane crash while fleeing abroad on September 13, 1971, Huang Yongsheng had destroyed such incriminating evidence as his correspondence with Lin Biao and Ye Qun, notebooks, photographs and other material. Testimony given by Yang Hongfeng, an orderly, and Qin Lijun, Huang's bodyguard at the time, which was read out in court, said that from September 15 to 24, 1971, they found ashes each morning when they cleaned the rooms, because Huang Yongsheng had burned incriminating materials the previous night. They also found that the walls in a corner had been blackened by smoke and a washbasin had been damaged by fire. Wu Yuqi, then Huang's secretary, also testified to the same effect.

To establish the fact that Huang Yongsheng's relationship with Lin Biao and Ye Qun was long-standing, the prosecutor, Zhu Zongsheng, asked the court to play parts of a recording of a telephone talk between Huang and Ye in the autumn of 1970.

The court today also interrogated Li Zuopeng, another principal defendant in the case, on the charges made in the indictment that he had tampered with Premier Zhou Enlai's instruction about the authorization for the take-off of an airplane, thus making it possible for Lin Biao and several others to defect by air.

Radio Report on 28 Nov Proceedings

OW282212 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1220 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Report by station reporter: The Second Tribunal of the Special Court, on the morning of 28 November, continued the trial of the accused Huang Yongsheng and Li Zuopeng.

The relationships between Huang Yongsheng on the one hand and Lin Biao and Ye Qun on the other and the position of Huang Yongsheng in the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique attracted the attention of the court spectators.

In the course of the hearing, Huang Yongsheng said very casually that the relationship between Lin Biao and him was a working relationship. Later he admitted that he was a member of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique. Pretending to be composed in the court, Huang Yongsheng admitted that on 10 September, before Lin Biao defected to a foreign country, he had five telephone conversations with Ye Qun, the longest one lasting for 135 minutes. On the same day he also received a handwritten letter brought to him by Wang Fei. Court evidence showed that this letter was Ye Qun's handwritten letter to Huang Yongsheng which was to be opened by Huang Yongsheng personally. The massive evidence shown in the court gave light to many other episodes.

Confessions of culprit Wang Fei, in custody, made on 8 December 1971 said that at around 2100 on 9 September Lin Liguao said: We are not an isolated force. After we have started, you obey Chief of the General Staff Huang's commands. You bring this to him so you can recognize him.

The court also played a portion of the recordings, secretly made by Lin Liguao, of the telephone conversation between Huang Yongsheng and Ye Qun in the autumn of 1970. Now, please listen to some statements in this telephone conversation. Ye Qun said: [Begin recording] [largely indistinct] [end recording] [Announcer resumes speaking apparently reading from a transcript of the recording] Ye Qun said: "Because I think in the future you may play a very important role in the Chinese revolution as well as the world revolution..." Huang Yongsheng said: "In this respect, I have to learn from you." Ye Qun said: "I will forever be your assistant, your secretary. Under your leadership, I will certainly take your will as my will. Forever you will be the marshal and forever I will be a soldier, an orderly under the marshal."

The tape recording of this Huang Yongsheng-Ye Qun telephone conversation was captured from the helicopter which Zhou Yuchi and others kidnaped for an escape to a foreign country.

When Wang Fei's confessions were read and the Huang Yongsheng-Ye Qun telephone conversation recordings were played in the court, Huang Yongsheng appeared stunned and both his hands trembled.

Li Zuopeng is accused of altering Premier Zhou Enlai's decision that Special Plane 256 could not take off without a joint order from four persons, namely Zhou Enlai, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian and Li Zuopeng. He altered it so that Lin Biao could escape. When the court conducted a hearing on this fact, the accused tried to defend himself. At this moment the court summoned (Li Wanxiang), a dispatcher on duty in the control room of the Shanhaiguan air station at the time, to testify in the court.

[Begin recording] [Li Wanxiang] At 2335 on 12 September 1971, Li Zuopeng made a phone call saying: I tell you its movements were subject to the order of the premier, Chief of the General Staff Huang, Deputy Chief of the General Staff Wu and me, from Beijing. It must not be allowed to take off unless one of the four gave the order. Nobody else could give such an order. At 0006 Li Zuopeng's phone call came again, saying that the special plane must not be allowed to take off unless one of the four leading officials gave the order. Nobody else could give such an order. If anyone else gave such an order, you should report it to me. You would be held responsible for this.

[Wu Xiuquan] Does the public prosecutor have any questions to ask of the witness?

[Public prosecutor] Yes. Witness (Li Wanxiang), I want to ask you a question. When Li Zuopeng gave you the phone call and gave the instruction, did he ask you to read it back and did you read it back?

[Li Wanxiang] I did and repeated his instruction once.

[Public prosecutor] How did you read it back? What did he say after you read it back?

[Li Wanxiang] I read back the two phone calls the first time at 2335. He asked me if I understood what he had said. I said I did. He told me to repeat what he had said. I repeated what he had said. He further stressed: Remember, the plane cannot take off unless one of the four gives an order. He said this is correct. That was the end of it.

[Wu Xiaquan] Does the defense lawyer want to ask the witness any questions?

[Defense lawyer] No questions.

[Wu Xiuqun] Defendant Li Zuopeng, do you have any objection to the witness' testimony?

[Li Zuopeng] No reading back. I did not hear his reading back. [background laughter]
[end recording]

The court also read the contents of Li Zuopeng's phone calls recorded in the logbook of the control room of the Shanhaiguan air station on 12 and 13 September 1971 as well as the testimony of (Li Wanxiang). With all the testimony of (Li Wanxiang) who was on duty at the air station at that time, the original logbook entry of his phone calls and Pan Hao's testimony, Li Zuopeng still refused to admit them.

Before Special Plane 256 took off, Pan Hao, director of the Navy's Shanhaiguan air station, called Li Zuopeng asking for instructions on what to do if the plane should forcibly take off. When the court conducted a hearing on this point, Li Zuopeng totally denied it by saying that he could not remember and that there was no such thing.

The court read out Li Zuopeng's handwritten report to the premier on 14 September 1971 which contains Pan Hao's asking for instructions on what to do should the plane forcibly take off. After scrutinizing his handwritten report, he admitted that this was a fact.

Pan Hao and (Tong Yuchun), who was present when Pan Hao made the phone call, both testified at the court. They confirmed that Pan Hao did ask for instructions from Li Zuopeng through a phone call on what to do if the plane should forcibly take off and that Li Zuopeng did not take any measures in time.

As to the question about altering his phone-call entry in the logbook, Li Zuopeng admitted that he did alter the logbook entry.

Chief Judge Wu Xiuquan finally pointed out: Court investigations show that defendant Li Zuopeng did alter Premier Zhou's decision, did not take any measures to prevent the plane's takeoff and, afterwards, did alter the logbook entry of his phone calls. These facts are clear and the evidence conclusive. The defendant's explanations are untenable.

XINHUA on Huang, Li Trial

OW291910 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1831 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Zhao Qi and Liu Huinian: "Useless Defense--Highlights of the 28 November Trial of Huang Yongsheng and Li Zuopeng"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Filling the 135 minutes

The Second Tribunal of the Special Court continued its investigations at 1500 this afternoon. The center of the court investigations was on Huang Yongsheng's collusion with Lin Biao and Ye Qun before the 13 September incident.

On the defendant's seat sat Huang Yongsheng gazing despondently and absent-mindedly at the judge.

Judge Lu Tongqi asked Huang Yongsheng: "The indictment said you frequently contacted and placed five telephone calls to Ye Qun on 10 September 1971 (third day after Lin Biao issued his handwritten order to stage an armed counterrevolutionary coup d'etat). Is this true?" Huang Yongsheng replied: "My impression is that there were six telephone calls instead of five."

The testimony of six persons, including operators Ma Jianying and Zhang Xiufang of the telephone exchange of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, was read to the court. The testimony said: "On 10 September, Huang called Ye three times, and Ye called Huang twice. One of the five calls lasted 90 minutes and another lasted as long as 135 minutes."

The judge asked Huang Yongsheng: "What did you talk about during the 135 minutes?"

Batting his eyes, Huang Yongsheng began to concoct lies. He replied: "I had been exchanging views and consulting with Ye Qun on the transcript of Lin Biao's speech which he delivered on 16 August 1971 at Beidaihe."

The judge asked him: "Is this correct?"

Huang Yongsheng replied: "Just exchanging views and consulting with her. At that time, the transcript of the speech was only a draft."

Then, at the request of the public prosecutor, the court exhibited a photocopy of Premier Zhou Enlai's note on the draft transcript of Lin Biao's speech submitted to him by the General Office of the Military Commission on 16 August. According to the court, Premier Zhou had corrected this draft transcript in five places, and he wrote a note on it on 5 September: "Dispatch this to Comrade Wang Liangen (deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee) immediately, pass it around among members of the Political Bureau and give me four copies."

At 1930 on the same day, Premier Zhou wrote a letter to Chairman Mao and attached to the letter the transcript of Lin Biao's speech he had approved. Chairman Mao wrote the word "approve" on the copy. That shows: The transcript of Lin Biao's speech in print had been finalized as early as 5 September. However, Huang Yongsheng claimed that on 10 September he had been exchanging views and consulting with Ye Qun on this transcript word by word and sentence by sentence. This is apparently a lie.

The court showed Huang Yongsheng the photocopy of Premier Zhou's note as well as the finalized copy of Lin Biao's speech transcript printed and distributed by the General Office of the CCP Central Committee. The judge asked: When did the General Office of the CCP Central Committee print and distribute this speech transcript? Huang replied: 5 September.

The judge asked: When did the premier approve?

Trying to look for an excuse, Huang Yongsheng said: "It was 1971, but I fail to remember the exact month. It seems to be October."

The judge said: The date the General Office of the CCP Central Committee printed and distributed the transcript was 5 September. How could the premier's note be dated in October?

Huang Yongsheng hurriedly defended himself: "If this side (means Mao, Zhou) agreed, did the other side--Lin and Ye--agree?"

The court then played parts of a recording of Huang Yongsheng's office at 1200 on 3 September 1971 which said: "A telephone call from director Ye said that corrections have been made in seven places (means the revision of a draft speech transcript for which opinions are being solicited). Huang Yongsheng was mute in the face of the evidence.

"I Want To See the Original Record"

At the court, Li Zuopeng took a stance to defend himself.

The judge asked him: "When Lin Biao's special plane was ready to take off, the Shanhaiguan airport had phoned you more than once asking you what it should do if the plane was forced to take off forcibly. You said: You may report directly to the premier and ask for his instruction. Is this true?"

Li Zuopeng said: "I tried to recall several times, but I do not seem to remember." At that time, Pan Hao (then station director of the Shanhaiguan airport) was summoned for testimony. He testified that when he asked Li Zuopeng by telephone as to what he should do if the plane was forced to take off, Li Zuopeng said clearly: "You may report directly to the premier and ask for his instruction."

The judge asked Li Zuopeng: "Do you have any objection to the witness' testimony?"

Li hurriedly replied: "I have not been able to recall this question. I tend to think that I did not receive this telephone call from him."

At this time, the court sent witness Tong Yuchun, former chief of staff of the Shanhaiguan airport, to testify. Later it also read written testimony by Shi Yuecai, former political commissar of the Shanhaiguan airport. Their verbal and written testimony proved that Pan Hao called Li Zuopeng by telephone and requested his instructions, and that the contents of the call were recorded in the log book.

Li Zuopeng yelled: "I want to see the original record of the call! It has the contents of the call!" The judge promptly indicated: "You may identify the original telephone call record."

Li took his reading glasses out of his pocket, stood up from the defendant's seat and received from the bailiff the original record of the telephone call. He looked and looked for a long time and said nothing, and he became gloomy. He failed to produce an explanation.

The judge then asked: "Did you write a report to Premier Zhou on the situation of Shanhaiguan airport on 14 September 1971?"

Li Replied: "No."

Shortly afterward, Li added: "That report was compiled by my secretary Liu Jixiang. I saw it. I sent that report to the premier without changing anything."

The judge asked him: "Did you send that report to the premier with your personal letter?"

Li said: "I do not recall I had written a personal letter."

The court then produced Li's personal report to the premier of 14 September 1971 and an enclosure. Li said in the report: "Premier, leader: Here are two copies of the report on the situation of the Shanhaiguan airport of the naval air force's X Division on 13 September 1971. Please examine it. Li Zuopeng, 14 September."

The court then gave the facsimile of the original document to Li to identify.

The judge then asked him: "Was it written by you?"

Li answered listlessly: "Yes, it is my writing."

"Did you say 'Take off forcibly' in your report to the premier?"

"I have not seen it yet."

The court then reread Li's report and the enclosure to the premier and let Li reexamine them, and then asked him: "Did you mention 'Take off forcibly'? Have you clearly seen it now?"

Li replied: "Yes."

One Wave Follows Another

The judge asked: "Defendant Li Zuopeng, did you read your secretary Liu Jixiang's 13 September 1971 report on the situation recorded on 12 and 13 September by Li Wanxiang, director of the dispatch room of the Shanhaiguan airport of the naval air force's X Division? And did you rewrite anything?"

Li first tried to shift the responsibility to his secretary by saying that the report "was written by my secretary" and not at his order. The court then read the written testimony of Li's secretaries, Liu Jixiang and Zhu Zhanyou. Their testimonies exposed Li's lies.

It turned out that the report on the situation was concocted at Li's instruction, and he himself had reworded "Clear for flying at the instruction of one of the four leaders"--as recorded in the telephone log--into "Clear for flying at the joint order of four leaders, and whoever's instructions must be reported to Political Commissar Li." After this alteration, Li asked Liu Jixiang to reproduce another copy and sent it to the premier after signing it.

After the report was read, the judge asked Li: "Do you have any comments on the testimony?"

Li again refused to admit that he had done anything wrong. The court then let Li identify the original document concerning the contents of Li's telephone call to the airport's flight dispatch room at 0006 on 13 September 1971 as recorded by the naval air force's Shanhaiguan airport--a document that Li had altered. Li looked at the alteration for a long time and admitted: "That is my alteration."

The trial ended there. Li Zuopeng's explanations to defend himself were in vain. His crimes of altering Premier Zhou's instruction so that Lin Biao could escape by plane could not be denied.

Television Report on Trials

HK300526 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 28 November after its regular evening newcast carries a 76-minute report on the trial under the title: "Special Report on the Trial of the Case Against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing Counterrevolutionary Cliques."

The first segment, which has no title of its own and lasts 4.5 minutes, shows the trial of Chen Boda in the First Tribunal on 28 November. The film opens with a shot of a frail Chen being virtually carried into the dock by two male bailiffs. The next scene shows a judge reading the three charges against him and asks him whether he admits that the characters "Deng, Tao and their wives" in "the exhibit just produced" are in his handwriting.

After looking at a sheet of paper shown to him by a male bailiff, he admits that they were his. Later, the judge summons Xiao Fengwen, who was in charge of the Lu Dingyi case, to testify in court. After a flash showing Xiao being brought to the witness stand, the film ends with a shot of the defense lawyers Gan Yupei and Fu Zhiren and of Xiao being escorted out of the courtroom.

The second segment, which also has no title of its own and lasts 2 minutes, shows the trial of Huang Yongsheng and Li Zuopeng in the Second Tribunal on the afternoon of the same day. The film opens with a brief shot of Huang, clad in a green military uniform without insignia, being brought to the dock by two bailiffs, where he sits down and listens to the charges read to him by a judge. The next scene shows Li Zuopeng being tried for unlawfully allowing Lin Biao's aircraft No 256 to take off in the escape bid on 13 September 1971. This segment ends with a shot of an unidentified man in blue uniform testifying.

The third segment, which carries the title: "Zhang Chungiao Tried in Court on the Forenoon of 27 November" and last 60 minutes, is a fuller version of the report shown the previous evening. Tonight's report begins with a scene showing judge Wang Zhanping patiently asking Zhang three times what he was discussing with Jiang Qing, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen at No 17 Diaoyutai, on the evening of 17 October 1974. Zhang remains silent. The judge then says to him: "Whether you have nothing to say or refuse to answer will not affect the trial conducted by this court." "Since you have chosen not to speak, the court will let the evidence speak for itself." Then the judge orders a court official to read a deposition by Wang Hongwen given on 27 June 1980, which testifies that on the evening of the day in question the four were discussing how to frame Deng Xiaoping before Mao. This is followed by another deposition given by Zhang Yufeng on 18 July 1980, which testifies about Wang Hongwen's framing of Deng Xiaoping and Zhou Enlai in Changsha on 18 October 1974. Since Zhang still refuses to answer any questions, the judge orders a court official to read Tang Wensheng's deposition of 20 September 1980 and testimony given by Wang Hairong on 26 November 1980 on the gang's plot to frame Deng and Zhou.

At this point Zhang is still sitting in the dock, looking half asleep, ignoring all questions put to him by the judge. The following depositions are then ordered to be read before the court: one each by former Vice Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Ma Tianshui and Xu Jiangxian about Zhang having no fear of being beheaded: one by former RENMIN RIBAO chief editor Lu Ying about Zhang calling Deng a "Nagy" in 1976; one by Chen Linhu, former responsible person of the education and public health section of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, about his slandering of Zhu De, Chen Yi and He Long; one by (Liu Wanshun), a delegate to the ninth party congress, about his framing of Chen Yi; one each by Xu Jingxian and Wang Hongwen about his slandering of Ye Jianying, Chen Yi, Li Xiannian, Li Fuchun, Tan Zhenlin, Nie Rongzhen and Chen Yun before the ninth party congress; and one each by Sun Jianhua, Xu Jingxian and Ma Tianshui about his remarks that "the Cultural Revolution is a change of dynasty." Also shown by slides are a letter from Zhang to his son on 18 April 1976 about Deng being a "Nagy" and a copy of the "pamphlet of Chen Yi's Reactionary Speeches." After each deposition is heard or slide shown, the judge asks Zhang if he has anything to say, but he remains silent throughout, sometimes with his eyes closed. As the camera pans back and forth during the depositions, Liu Shaoqi's widow Wang Guangmei is seen several times sitting in the gallery in the third row from the front. Huang Tao, the next witness, is then summoned before the court to testify that Zhang said at Diaoyutai in November 1975 that "The Great Cultural Revolution is a change of dynasty. He also used veiled language to talk about the changes of dynasty in history."

After this, the judge asks Zhang if he spoke to Qinghua University student Kuai Dafu alone in Zhongnanhai on 18 December 1966, and what they talked about. As he still sits motionless in the dock, the judge orders Kuai's confessions to be read and Kuai himself to be summoned to court to testify that they did meet on that day and that Zhang said to him: "The one or two persons at the central level who put forward a bourgeois reactionary line still refuse to surrender" and that Zhang instructed him to discredit Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping, which he carried out to the letter.

As Kuai talks as if he is acting on stage, changing his intonation and making gestures to stress his points, the atmosphere in the courtroom suddenly becomes relaxed. Representatives in the gallery begin to turn their heads around and talk to their neighbors. Some even smile. The only person who sits still and listens with a sullen face is the principal victim's widow, Wang Guangmei.

After Kuai's testimony judge Wang Zhangping declares that the investigation has been completed, and presiding judge Zeng Hanzhou orders Zhang to be taken away.

Court Announces 'Conclusion'

OW291849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--The Special Court today concluded investigation of facts concerning the accusation that the "Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique" had plotted to assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong and stage an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat.

This was announced by Huang Yukun, vice-president of the Special Court under the Supreme People's Court here this afternoon.

The Second Tribunal of the Special Court held six sessions to investigate the charge against Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao, the principal defendants in the case of the "Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique."

This afternoon the Second Tribunal interrogated Wu Faxian and summoned Li Weixin, Wang Yongkui and Chen Shiyin, who were involved in the case, to present facts concerning the accusation listed in the indictment that following the defection of Lin Biao, Ye Qun and Lin Ligu, Zhou Yuchi, another principal member of the Lin Biao clique and former deputy director of the General Office of the Air Force Command, and two others seized a helicopter in an attempt to flee the country and that Wang Yongkui, a member of Lin Ligu's "joint fleet" and former deputy section chief in the intelligence department of the Air Force Command, and others attempted to flee south to Guangzhou.

The prosecution said: After Lin Biao and others had hurriedly taken off in his special plane at 00:32 hours on September 13, 1971 to flee the country, Premier Zhou Enlai at sometime past one o'clock gave the following order to Wu Faxian on behalf of the party Central Committee, prohibiting all flights throughout China: "Immediately inform the military areas across the country (including the Civil Aviation Administration): No plane is permitted to take off without a joint order from the chairman, the premier, Chief of General Staff Huang (Yongsheng), Wu Faxian and Li Zuopeng."

Judge Ning Huanxing asked Wu Faxian: "Why is it that Zhou Yuchi and others were able to seize a helicopter and escape more than one hour after the order on the prohibition of flights was issued? What measures did you take to check on it after the order on the prohibition of flights was issued?"

Wu Faxian replied: "I did not take any measures to check on it."

Li Weixin was then summoned to the court to tell how Zhou Yuchi, Yu Xinye and himself had seized helicopter in an attempt to flee the country. In his deposition before the court, Weixin said: "Zhou Yuchi said before seizing the helicopter that Lin Ligu had informed him by telephone that they (Lin Biao, Ye Qun and Lin Ligu) were ready to leave and that they wanted us to get as many people as possible to go with us."

Li Weixin also said that the helicopter took off a few minutes past 3 am and was later forced to land on a tract of wasteland near Beijing because the pilot had deliberately bungled its compass. Zhou Yuchi shot the pilot dead, Li Weixin added. Driven to the end of their tether, Li Weixin said, Zhou Yuchi and Yu Xinye committed suicide by shooting themselves. Li Weixin said he did not commit suicide and was captured.

After Li Weixin made his statement, the court exhibited, through lantern slide shows, photos of the military helicopter No 3685, maps showing air lines leading from Beijing to Irkutsk of the Soviet Union via Ulaanbaatar of Mongolia intended for use by Lin Biao and his followers for the purpose of defection and captured from the helicopter, and large amounts of confidential party and army documents and U.S. banknotes which they had stolen. Photos of the bodies of Zhou Yuchi and Yu Xinye taken after they had killed themselves were also projected in court.

After hearing Li Weixin's deposition and seeing the evidence shown by the court, Wu Faxian said: "I am guilty of these crimes." He admitted that these had all resulted from his illicit handing over of the air force's leadership to Lin Ligu and company.

Wang Yongkui, who is now in custody, confessed how he had attempted to flee south to Guangzhou together with other members of the "joint fleet" including Xu Xiuxu, Chen Lunhe and Wang Zhuo.

The court also examined the charges that Wu Faxian had ordered Jiang Tengjiao to search and ransack the homes of a number of writers and artists in Shanghai on the instructions of Jiang Qing and Ye Qun. Wu Faxian confessed himself to be guilty as charged by the indictment.

The court also investigated facts about the charges that Qiu Huizuo had destroyed incriminating evidence to cover up his crimes. Qiu Huizuo confessed that after Lin Biao's defection on September 13, 1971, he destroyed a great amount of evidence involving his criminal activities in collaboration with Lin Biao and Ye Qun, including correspondence, notebooks, photographs and other material.

Judge Zhang Shirong asked Qiu Huizuo: "Why did you destroy these materials?" Qiu Huizuo replied: "I wanted to destroy the incriminating evidence of my relations with Lin Biao."

Jiang Qing, Wu Faxian Collaboration

OW300636 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1704 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--Procurator Sun Shufeng of the Special Procuratorate spoke this afternoon when the Second Tribunal of the Special Court investigated the facts concerning offenses committed by Wu Faxian in searching and ransacking the homes of a number of writers and artists. He said this matter provides more evidence to the fact that the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques had collaborated with each other. Sun Shufeng went on, citing a host of facts showing how Wu Faxian participated in the counterrevolutionary collaboration at the instigation of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and Ye Qun.

1. On 13 January 1967, Lin Biao and Ye Qun colluded with Jiang Qing to protect Wu Faxian. They wanted Wu Faxian to write material to frame air force leaders, and they wanted him to let Jiang Qing pass this material to the air force, thus protecting Wu Faxian while striking at and harming other leading cadres in the air force.

2. In the spring of 1967, Jiang Qing, through Ye Qun, asked Wu Faxian to send two people to the Public Security Bureau in Shanghai to get material concerning Jiang Qing. Wu Faxian sent people to carry out this task. When the material concerning Jiang Qing was brought back, it was destroyed by Qi Benyu and others.

3. In 1967, Jiang Qing heard that someone was checking on her at the Ministry of Public Security. She ordered the arrest of several vice ministers of public security. At the same time, she also instructed Xie Fuzhi and Wu Faxian to seal up the files of the Ministry of Public Security. Wu Faxian resolutely carried out her order.

4. In August 1968, Jiang Qing sent out people to seize power at JIEFANGJUN BAO. She dished up posters for the seizure of power and asked Wu Faxian to have them posted in the JIEFANGJUN BAO office. Wu Faxian resolutely carried out this task, and power at the JIEFANGJUN BAO office was seized by those people who were sent by Jiang Qing.

5. In August 1967, Jiang Qing suggested the arrest of Comrade Ye Jianying's whole family. Wu Faxian then placed a son of Ye Jianying's who worked for the air force in custody in a garrison command.

6. From March to August 1967, in order to cover up her sinful past, she had Wu Faxian send out people to arrest public security cadres in Shanghai, Hangzhou, Suzhou, Jinan and other localities who knew about her past. Thus, a large number of public security cadres were persecuted, and some of them were imprisoned for many years.

7. In the spring of 1968, Jiang Qing had Jin Feng of RENMIN RIBAO arrested. Jin Feng was the wife of air force cadre Zhao Baotong. Jiang Qing again suggested that Zhao Baotong get a divorce from Jin Feng. Wu Faxian carried out all these instructions one after another. Jin Feng was imprisoned for several years.

8. In April 1968, the masses in Shanghai put up a big-character poster against Zhang Chunqiao. Jiang Qing instructed Wu Faxian to have a Shanghai air force unit tear off the big-character poster. Wu Faxian carried out her instruction at once.

9. Jiang Qing instructed Wu Faxian to send people to Shanghai to arrest and jail writer Sun Jinqing and an old woman, Qin Guizhen, who had waited on her when she lived in a garret in Shanghai. Wu Faxian resolutely carried out her instruction.

Sun Shufeng said: Between April and May 1971, the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee held a session to criticize Huang, Wu, Li and Qiu for their mistakes at the Lushan meeting. After the session, Jiang Qing went to Xishan to cheer them up. She said: "Now the Lushan meeting is over. You should work hard from now on."

Sun Shufeng went on, saying: Jiang Qing also had Huang, Wu, Li and Qiu come to her residence and let each of them take a half-length photo.

Sun Shufeng said: "Today I would only like to introduce some forms of collaboration between the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing which involved Wu Faxian." He said: "Jiang Qing, Ye Qun, Wu Faxian and Jiang Tengjiao colluded with one another in searching and ransacking the homes of writers and artists in Shanghai, and they carried out other counterrevolutionary activities. Their aim was to cover up Jiang Qing's sinful past so they could usurp party leadership and state power and overthrow the regime of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Chief Judge Huang Yukun asked Wu Faxian: "Do you agree with the public prosecutor's speech?" Wu Faxian replied: "He is completely right and absolutely correct. I am seriously responsible for the offenses. At the instigation of Lin Biao and Ye Qun, I did many evil things for Jiang Qing. Jiang Qing is the main culprit, while I am an accomplice. I know I am guilty and confess to being guilty as charged."

JIEFANG RIBAO on Intrigues

OW301445 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] JIEFANG RIBAO today carries a feature by (Shao Yihai) entitled: A complicated legal case that took place in Shanghai--an incident involving collaboration between the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques.

In early October of 1966, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Xie Fuzhi, Ye Qun, Wu Faxian and Jiang Tengjiao collaborated with each other to destroy the records of Jiang Qing's filthy activities in Shanghai in the thirties. Under the pretext that the air force had lost a confidential document, they deceived those who were not in the know, disguised themselves as Red Guards in give groups and searched, in the wee hours, the homes of a number of writers and artists in Shanghai, including Zhao Dan, Zheng Junli, Tong Zhiling, Chen Liting and Gu Eryi. Jiang Qing, Xie Fuzhi and Ye Qun personally burned all the materials relating to Jiang Qing that had been obtained in the search.

Among a host of offenses committed by the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, this was a relatively minor case. However, it exposes the ugly feature of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques who acted in collaboration with each other.

Jiang Qing's Framing of Qin Guizhen

OW010356 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Report by XINHUA reporter Li Naiyin: "Working Woman's Tragic Experience--Facts Concerning Jiang Qing's Crimes in Framing Qin Guizhen"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--The First Tribunal held its first session on 26 November to try Jiang Qing, one of the principal defendants in the case against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. When two bailiffs brought Jiang Qing to the dock, an old woman sitting in the public gallery stared wrathfully at her. This old woman was so angry her face became pale. Some of her companions sitting beside her quietly touched her with their elbows to remind her to restrain herself.

This woman was 67-year-old Qin Guizhen, who made a special trip from Shanghai to Beijing to watch the trial of Jiang Qing. After being framed by Jiang Qing, this retired child-care worker was sent under escort from Shanghai to Beijing 12 years ago and was imprisoned for 7 full years.

Qin Guizhen, alias Agui, was a native of Changzhou, Jiangsu Province. When she was a child, she was taken into a family as a daughter-in-law to be. At the age of 19, she could no longer stand the poverty and mistreatment of the family and ran away to Shanghai where she worked for some rich people as a maid. She was not emancipated along with other poor people until nationwide liberation, after which she served as a child-care worker. After her retirement, her husband died. Without a child, she spent her remaining years quietly and comfortable by receiving care from her neighbors in the new society. However, she never expected that a sudden misfortune was in store for her.

On 2 March 1968, several persons who claimed to have come from Beijing forced their way into her house. They said a "leader" in Beijing missed her and wanted her to go to Beijing right away. They also told her time and again that she must keep this secret and must not tell anyone else about it.

Who was the "leader" in Beijing? It was Jiang Qing. In the 1930's, when Agui worked as a maid for a rich man in Shanghai, Jiang Qing lived in the attic of his house while fooling around on the Shanghai bund under the name of Lan Ping. Having compassion for this poor and frustrated young woman, the young kindhearted Agui helped her clean her room, wash clothes and do other chores for her. Sometimes, when Lan Ping came back late at night without eating her supper, Agui quietly cooked something for Lan Ping to eat in her master's kitchen.

When she bought groceries for her master, Agui often brought back several tomatoes for Lan Ping and left them in the latter's room. After 30 years, the woman, then under the name Lan Ping and now under the name Jiang Qing, became an illustrious bigshot. Was it not because she was thinking about Agui who had been a maid several decades ago? Qin Guizhen packed up her things, asked her neighbors to take care of her household chores and then left with the several people who had come for her.

Shortly after Agui left, several people stealthily came to her house. One of them was Zhang Biao, who had done everything possible in the case of "searching houses in Shanghai"--a case perpetrated by Jiang Qing and Wu Faxian in October 1966. They got the key to Agui's house and went in. They rummaged through chests and cupboards. They found a brief letter of greetings which Jiang Qing had written to Agui many years ago. They also found a picture of Jiang Qing and her daughter.

The plane carrying Agui to Beijing took off at midnight. On the plane were only Agui and Zhang Xiaoshan and Tan Yuanding--two persons sent by Wu Faxian to take her to Beijing. Agui recalled that the two persons then had begun to treat her impolitely and ignored her. She cried because she felt something was wrong.

According to the later exposure by Zhang Xiaoshan and Tan Yuanding, one day, Wu Faxian summoned both of them to the meeting room on the second floor of the Jingxi guest house and relayed an "urgent assignment" to them. Wu Faxian stated: Jiang Qing said that Qin Guizhen, alias Agui, in Shanghai kept some of her letters and pictures which must be found and brought back along with Agui. They must go to Shanghai by plane the same night. Wu Faxian also told them that they might have help from Zhang Biao of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the air force, who "knows everything in Shanghai." Then, Zhang Xiaoshan and Tan Yuanding rushed to Shanghai.

Were only a letter and an old picture worth such an effort? No, Jiang Qing had a lot more behind all this.

Chen Boda also participated in this. He admitted that Agui might know some of Jiang Qing's activities in Shanghai in the 1930's. "Some Red Guards in Shanghai went to ask Agui about Jiang Qing's background. Jiang Qing learned about this. For fear of having her background exposed, Jiang Qing told Wu Faxian to bring Agui from Shanghai to Beijing. Several days after that, I personally heard Wu Faxian say that that woman had been arrested."

What became of Agui after being brought to Beijing? Let us hear Agui's complaints:

"They took me to an air force hostel and brought meals to my room every day. However, no one came to visit me or ask me anything. On the evening of the fifth day, several people in military uniform came in. They introduced themselves as Ye Qun and Chen Boda and said they were entrusted by Jiang Qing to visit her. They asked me about my life, about whom I knew and about with whom I had contacts. On the sixth day, three people came in and threw my quotation book and clothes on the floor. Then they took me to another place where I cried and asked to be sent home. They beat me and branded me as an enemy agent, counterrevolutionary and an antiparty element. The second day after they took me there, they began to interrogate me. Later, they sent me by car to a faraway place in Beijing's suburbs and put me in prison where they handcuffed me and resorted to various fascist means to persecute me, causing me to fall ill. This is how I was inexplicably imprisoned by Jiang Qing for 7 years. I was released and returned to Shanghai in 1975."

The kindhearted Agui was not "inexplicably" imprisoned. She was imprisoned "definitely" as an "enemy agent" and "counterrevolutionary."

The criminal evidence discovered includes an arrest warrant dictated by Jiang Qing and put into writing by Wu Faxian on 6 March 1968, which says: "Agui (namely Qin Guizhen) is very reactionary and keeps contact with enemies at home and abroad. She often corresponds with people in Hong Kong who have sent a lot of clothes and foodstuffs to her. At home, she is connected with the sinister line of Peng Zhen, Luo Ruiqing, Lu Dingyi, Yang Shangkun, Chen Pixian and Huang Chibo. It is hereby suggested that Agui be arrested, detained and interrogated by the garrison command and be included in the special case of Wang Jinxian and Wang Jian."

Agui, a poor maid in the old society, worked hard as a child-care worker in the new society. Jiang Qing fabricated a charge out of thin air against her by alleging that she had kept "contact" not only with foreign enemies but with Peng Zhen, Luo Ruiqing, Lu Dingyi and Yang Shangkun. The "gang of four" are a bunch of maniacs who brought false charges against others. They made up groundless charges out of thin air against others, but it is still unheard of that they could have even made up such a fantastic "story" against this old, ordinary woman.

This reporter has learned that Jiang Qing was questioned about this matter during the pretrial. She said: You are making a false charge! To try me, you must present the facts. She then brazenly sneered and said: What you are doing is inciting.

This vicious woman probably thought that Agui had already died after long suffering in prison and that Agui was unable to testify. However, Agui is still alive. She saw with her one eyes when Jiang Qing was brought to the dock at the Special Court.

This reporter interviewed Qin Guizhen after Jiang Qing was tried by the Special Court for the first time. Qin Guizhen showed him the scars on her arms caused by the handcuffs. She took out an old jacket and showed him the black bloodstains on it. She told this reporter that she saw Jiang Qing a few days ago. At that time, she was sitting on a folding stool and exposing herself to sunshine. Qin Guizhen went forward and said: "Miss Lan Ping, do you still recognize me?" Jiang Qing, who had gone around by the name of Lan Ping in the 1930's, jumped up from her folding stool and stared blankly at her. Qin Guizhen said loudly to Jiang Qing: "I am Agui. I treated you so well before, but why did you harm me?" The pent-up indignation and hatred in 67-year-old Qin Guizhen's heart made her hands and mouth tremble so she could not speak. A companion who supported Qin Guizhen with her hands said for the latter: "You are vicious indeed!" Then, Jiang Qing, notorious for acting frenziedly and shamelessly, stood there, staring blankly at them. This was a "trial" of Jiang Qing outside the courtroom.

Qin Guizhen, an old woman who has lived on Chinese land for 67 years and who has gone through humiliation in the old society and persecution by the "gang of four," told this reporter from her personal experience: "The party will not wrong a good person for long, and it will not let off a bad one."

An old Chinese proverb says: Good will be rewarded with good, and evil with evil; if it is not rewarded, it is because the time has not yet come. It is inevitable that Jiang Qing, who did all kinds of evil, has been brought to the dock. (Note: when Jiang Qing was tried by the First Tribunal on 26 November, Qin Guizhen sat in the public gallery of the courtroom)

1 Dec Trial Resumption

OW010430 Hong Kong AFP in English 0420 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec (AFP)--The trial of the late Mao Zedong's widow, Jiang Qing and nine other Cultural Revolution leaders resumed here today after a 24-hour adjournment, official sources reported.

The Special Court convened by the post-Mao regime to try these former leaders has concluded its hearings on one of the four main "counter-revolutionary crimes"--the 1971 military coup bid and the plot to assassinate the late Chairman Mao. The five generals standing trial--all former associates of Lin Biao, the onetime heir to Mao who died shortly after the attempt--are directly implicated in this charge.

The Special Court has also dealt with the case against Mao's former political secretary, Chen Boda.

The hearings will now focus on the activities of the gang of four radicals led by Jiang Qing when she unleashed the wrath of millions of Red Guards against her enemies. Charges on the 1974 power struggle in which the gang maneuvered against the current strongman Deng Xiaoping, have also been heard since the historic trial opened on November 20. Jiang Qing, who was Mao's fourth wife, and another member of the gang of four, Zhang Chunqiao, have refused to cooperate, while the other two, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen, have admitted their guilt. Wang has also given evidence against Jiang Qing.

Gang Victims Interviewed

SK011342 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpts] In the indictment presented by the Special Procuratorate under the Supreme People's Court, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were accused of conspiratorially fabricating the trumped-up case of the "northeast gang," a counter-revolutionary clique aimed at betraying the party **and defecting** to the enemy. This accusation has iron-clad proof. Now this frameup case has been exposed and the whole truth has come out.

At this happy time when the archcriminals are being tried in public to the satisfaction of the masses, JILIN RIBAO reporters interviewed Comrade Li Youwen, Standing Committee member of the national CPPCC Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress, and Comrade Yu Yifu, Standing Committee member of the national CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee--veteran cadres who were persecuted by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Comrade Li Youwen is nearly 80 and Yu Yifu is 77. They are physically impaired and mentally affected after more than 8 years' imprisonment.

At 0800 on 24 November, JILIN RIBAO reporters interviewed old Yu Yifu in his reception room. When speaking of the "northeast gaing" frameup cooked up by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, old Yu exposed with irrefutable facts the criminal purposes of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in fabricating this frameup.

He said: With ulterior motives, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company wantonly distorted facts which had long been proved by history. They confused right and wrong and falsely accused a great number of veteran comrades. Their criminal goal was to eliminate those comrades who were not on their side and to create conditions for usurping party and state leadership. Their target of attack was aimed at beloved Premier Zhou.

On the same day, reporters interviewed Comrade Li Youwen who is also of the same view as Yu Yifu. He exposed the criminal acts of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques in mercilessly persecuting these veteran cadres. History is a most merciless judge, he said. After the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee and the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee attached great importance to this case and, through repeated investigations, proved that the so-called "northeast gang" counterrevolutionary clique was absolutely a shocking frameup.

At the conclusion of the interviews, both old comrades said: We have escaped death by sheer luck. We are lucky to see the doomsday of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, to see our party and the country free from danger and disaster. The grand prospect of the four modernisations in view and our nation has a bright future.

LATE REPORT: JIANG TENGJIAO WANTS TO ATONE

OW011415 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1214 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] At the Second Tribunal of the Special Court this afternoon, defense lawyer (Wang Shunhua), speaking for himself and lawyer (Zhou Peizheng), defended the accused Jiang Tengjiao.

They held that Jiang Tengjiao, a principal defendant of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique, is guilty of grave crimes. However, there is a certain difference between him and Lin Biao, the chief criminal, and Lin Ligu, also a principal culprit. Jiang Tengjiao, confessed his crimes rather early and his attitude is comparatively good in admitting his guilt. They asked the court to take this into consideration when deciding on his punishment.

Today saw the first court debate since the opening of the Special Court. The debate unfolded around the crimes committed by the accused Jiang Tengjiao and his responsibility for the offenses. Court investigation on the facts of the crimes committed by Jiang Tengjiao has been completed.

Public prosecutor (Chong Wen) spoke first. He said: The accused Jiang Tengjiao is a principal culprit of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. He is guilty of such crimes as participating in organizing and leading the counterrevolutionary cliques, directly plotting to assassinate Chairman Mao and stage an armed coup d'etat and conspiring to overthrow the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system in our country. After the plot fell through, he committed the crime of secretly plotting to flee south to Guangzhou to set up another party central committee and split the country. Jiang Tengjiao has violated articles 92, 98 and 101 of the criminal law of the People's Republic of China and must be punished according to law.

Having heard the statement of the public prosecutor, the accused Jiang Tengjiao pleaded guilty.

Defense lawyer (Wang Shunhua) then spoke. He took no exception to the facts of the crimes committed by the accused Jiang Tengjiao as charged in the indictment. He held that the facts were clear and evidence conclusive. However, he said in defense of the accused: In the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, Lin Biao and Jiang Qing were the leaders, and they should bear the principal responsibility for the crimes of their cliques. The grave crimes of the accused Jiang Tengjiao were indeed committed under Lin Biao's command and Lin Ligu's direct instruction. He was a loyal executor and active participant in this counterrevolutionary activity. There is a certain difference between him and Lin Biao, the chief criminal, and Lin Ligu, a principal culprit. The court is asked to give consideration to the specific circumstances in which Jiang Tengjiao committed the crimes in deciding on his punishment.

Lawyer (Wang Shunhua) said: The accused Jiang Tengjiao confessed his crimes rather early. Lin Biao betrayed the country and fled abroad on 13 September 1971. On 14 September, when the leadership summoned Jiang Tengjiao for a talk, he voluntarily confessed to a number of his crimes and made a written statement on the whole plot to assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong. We ask the court to take note of the fact that Jiang Tengjiao made the confession without knowing that Lin Biao and others had already fled and were killed when their plane crashed near Odorkhan in Mongolia.

At that time, he confessed his own crimes and also voluntarily exposed the crimes of other offenders in the same case. This has played a certain good role in the thorough investigation of the case. We ask the court to give consideration to this point in deciding on his punishment.

Lawyer (Wang Shunhua) pointed out: In the course of the trial, the accused has shown repentance and acquitted himself well. Jiang Tengjiao wishes to be given a chance to atone for his crimes. As his defense lawyers, we have the obligation to present his request to the court. We ask the court to give consideration to his request.

Public prosecutor (Shen Jialiang) spoke. He had no objection to the defense lawyers' statements on the attitude of the accused in admitting his crimes. He then cited a host of facts on two aspects of Jiang Tengjiao's participation in the common criminal activities of the clique, his position and status and the role he played, which prove that the accused was one of the principal culprits of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique.

After conclusion of the court debate, the accused Jiang Tengjiao made a final statement. He said: I offer no defense for myself. I committed many crimes, and the evidence is irrefutable. I have no choice but to be honest, plead guilty and accept punishment.

After Jiang Tengjiao finished his final statement, Chief Judge Wu Xiuquan announced that sentence will be pronounced after deliberation by the Special Court under the Supreme People's Court.

LATE REPORT: XINHUA ON CHEN BODA'S TRIAL

OW011141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 30 Nov 80

[XINHUA reporter Zhang Mengyi: "Jottings Made at the Trial: 'Biting Back Will Not Do'"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Chen Boda, who was then a Standing Committee member of the CCP Central Committee's Political Bureau and head of the Cultural Revolution group under the CCP Central Committee, arrived in Tangshan and kindled an inferno on 26 December 1967 by saying that the party organization in eastern Hebei province "was probably a party of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation, and in fact it might be the Kuomintang members and renegades who are playing a dominant role here." The inferno he kindled quickly spread to the entire eastern Hebei region, creating extremely serious consequences. More than 80,000 people were falsely accused.

When the First Tribunal of the Special Court investigated the serious crime he had committed by questioning him, he had the impudence to answer in these words: "When the masses rose up, there were many types of masses. They made use of my words to do bad things."

As Chen Boda's words were difficult to understand, they had to be interpreted when he answered the judge's questions. This only involved an interpretation of his pronunciation. As for Chen Boda's statement "the masses made use of my words to do bad things," this is also difficult to understand even if it is translated into standard Mandarin. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze this statement of Chen Boda.

First, by "the masses made use of my words to do bad things," Chen Boda meant that the trumped-up eastern Hebei case was not created by him but by the masses of eastern Hebei region. Here Chen Boda not only tried to free himself from blame but also bit back in an attempt to shift the responsibility to the masses. However, this will not do and it cannot be done.

Everyone knows that the party organization in eastern Hebei Province was established by men under the direction of Comrade Li Dazhao, one of the founders of the CCP. The party organization in eastern Hebei enjoyed high prestige among the masses in the decades since its establishment until the time before Chen Boda's arrival in Tangshan to kindle the inferno. For decades these "many types of masses" as described by Chen Boda have not done any bad things. How could they suddenly describe tens of thousands of party members as Kuomintang members, renegades and special agents after Chen Boda came to Tangshan and spread his false accusation? Records and tape recordings of speeches made by Chen Boda at that time show that it was Chen Boda who imposed these charges of "Kuomintang members, renegades, special agents and big manor owners" on party members and cadres. It is a fact that Chen Boda is the chief culprit of this big trumped-up case.

This fact also answered the question of whether the masses "made use of" Chen Boda or Chen Boda made use of the masses. As he was then head of the Cultural Revolution group under the CCP Central Committee, Chen Boda's words, once uttered, could arouse the response of tens of thousands of people immediately. He admitted to the court that his speeches in those days had the "might" of "shocking heaven and moving the earth." It is clear that he took advantage of his important position as head of the Cultural Revolution group under the CCP Central Committee to deceive and incite the masses into doing what he wanted to them to do. Chen Boda confessed in court that he had prepared the script of his speech on the plane bound for Tangshan. This explains that the masses did not provide any basis for his speech and that he incited the masses to create the big trumped-up case of eastern Hebei Province. Isn't it clear who made use of whom?

Second, Chen Boda said that he was "used" by the masses. This "adviser" of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques had the effrontery to say in court that he was a "muddle-headed person." Nevertheless, the recording of Chen Boda's Tangshan speech played in court shows that it was a clear speech. Observe: He made no mistakes in naming those party members and cadres whom he falsely accused; the myth that he concocted that those veteran cadres wished to restore the paradise of the Kuomintang, the Japanese and the British is very inciting; the theme of his speech is very clear; there is not a single portion in his speech that is out of tune, and he made no mention of the history of the heroic struggle of the party organization in eastern Hebei in the decades after its establishment. Now, Chen Boda describes himself in court as a "muddle-headed person." This is a most incompetent and very ugly defense.

To "prove" that he was a "muddle-headed person," Chen Boda said in court that he was not familiar with the conditions in Tangshan. He arrived in Tangshan in the evening and the next day he "spoke irresponsibly." However, he gave himself away when he answered questions in court. He said that after he made the "irresponsible speech," he personally went to that 30,000-odd-mu fruit plantation that he described as a feudal "manor" to conduct an on-the-spot investigation. On the way, the "owner of the big manor" who he falsely accused briefed him about the conditions in the plantation. He told the court that his investigation concluded that it was not a "big manor" but a socialist fruit plantation. Nevertheless, Chen Boda failed to explain why he did not publicize the truth of his investigation to the masses and why he did not correct the original speech, which resulted in the big trumped-up case of eastern Hebei Province. It is futile for Chen Boda to shift his responsibility for the crime by describing himself as a "muddle-headed person" who was "used" by the masses.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTARY HITS 'HOSTILE ELEMENTS'

OW301048 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 30 Nov 80

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (AFP)--The Chinese authorities today sounded a new warning to followers of the major religions found in China, alerting them against any act of hostility to the communist regime.

A long commentary in the GUANGMING DAILY attacked the "hostile elements" who "organize sabotage activities throughout the country under the cover of religion."

The commentary said that "at the present time there are people in some regions who, under the pretext of religion, stir up discord between the nationalities." "This cannot be tolerated," the newspaper added.

Observers believed the warning to be specially aimed at Tibet where the religious fervor of the population is closely intertwined with attachment to the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan temporal and spiritual leaders.

The GUANGMING DAILY also indirectly attacked dissident Catholics opposed to the communist regime, noting that "a handful of bad elements is going so far as to work with certain hostile forces abroad to create disturbances and organize acts of sabotage."

Dissident Catholics had already come under attack in June in almost identical terms in the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The GUANGMING DAILY also mentioned that there was resistance both among believers and clergy and non-believers to the Chinese authorities' new religious policies. Some believers "still have doubts" about the softening of the government's policy on religions, which since last year has resulted in the reopening of places of worship and the reestablishment of clergy who have rallied to the communist regime.

The GUANGMING DAILY recalled that under the new policy religion is considered as a "historical social phenomenon" which cannot be banned by administrative decree but will gradually die out as the population gains in scientific knowledge and turns to atheism. The newspaper stressed that it was in favor of "normal" religious activities which neither hindered production nor "social order."

It also reaffirmed that China was currently preoccupied with the question of the impact of religion both on the affairs of ethnic minorities and on the international situation, given that, as the GUANGMING DAILY noted, some 60 percent of the world population was religious.

CIRCULAR URGES STRENGTHENING OF PRICE CONTROL

OW300515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0844 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--The All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, the Ministry of Commerce and the state Bureau of Commodity Prices jointly issued a circular on 25 November. The circular called on all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional commercial departments, service bureaus, supply and marketing cooperatives and commodity price bureaus to take effective measures to strengthen price control of the catering and service trades and to check the unhealthy tendency of indiscriminate price increases.

The circular says: Since the prices and charges of the catering and service trades have a strong bearing on the livelihood of the broad masses of people, they must be brought under strict control. In fixing prices for meals the catering trades in all localities must adhere to the principles of stabilizing prices and making small profits with quick turnovers. The practices of aiming for large profits, of using less materials and of lowering quality must be rectified. We must earnestly rectify this situation and pin responsibility on those who unscrupulously pursue illegal profits.

The circular continues: Regarding those dishes that require materials of a negotiated price, the catering trade must calculate its gross profit based on the fixed prices of the materials used. The cost in excess of the fixed prices as well as any taxes involved can be added to the price of the dishes; however, no profit should be added on top of the excess cost and taxes.

Regarding prices for service trades, the circular stipulates that the principle of setting prices according to the quality of service offered must be followed in order to maintain rational stable prices. All unauthorized increases in prices outside the service trade's limit of authority and without approval from the competent departments must be restored to the original prices. If the original prices are unreasonably low the service trades must report to the competent departments for examination and must not increase prices at will.

ALL-ARMY PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK CONFERENCE HELD

OW301542 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0355 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--According to information obtained by a XINHUA reporter from the All-Army Planned Parenthood Work Conference, as of the end of last June, the rate of late marriage and the rates of birth control and planned parenthood carried out by families accompanying the armymen throughout the army had reached over 90 percent. Also the rate of single-child families had reached over 80 percent. The conferees' main points were: To perform planned parenthood work well, it is necessary for the party committees to have strong determination, in-depth propaganda and education, steady enforcement of policies and strong working organizations.

The conference was held recently in Beijing. During the conference, the representatives from the various units throughout the army centered their study on how to do a still better job in consolidating and developing the plan for each couple to have only one child. They maintained: The important thing is to do a good job in ideological education on planned parenthood. It is necessary to propagate the CCP Central Committee's open letter to all Communist Party members and CYL members on the question of controlling our country's present population situation and development trend. It is also necessary to pay great attention to performing good ideological work among individuals and encourage everyone to consciously be a model in planned parenthood. It is essential to resolutely implement the principle of regarding ideological education and moral inspiration as primary tasks and the necessary administrative and economic measures as secondary work and carry out rational commendation and punishment on the basis of seeking truth from facts.

It is necessary to conscientiously perform women's and children's health protection work well, carry out eugenics popularization and education and related scientific and technical work, and gradually carry out clinical operations for planned parenthood in units at and above the regimental level and staff such clinics with backbone technical elements to strengthen technical guidance in women's and children's health protection and in birth control. It is also essential to strengthen the building of organizations by universally setting up planned parenthood leading groups and working organizations in units at and above the regimental level and assigning personnel to concurrently handle the work in units at and below the regimental level throughout the army.

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC OFFICIAL'S VIEWS ON HONG KONG

HK290242 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 26 Nov 80 p 4

[Dispatch from TA KUNG PAO correspondent: "Zhao Guanqu's Words Cannot Represent the Government"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov--The KUAI PAO [EXPRESS] recently printed a series of articles on interviews granted to its correspondent by Zhao Guanqi, so-called director general of the State Council's Bureau of Government Offices Administration, concerning the future of Hong Kong. The TA KUNG PAO correspondent has therefore visited the responsible person of the State Council departments concerned. According to this responsible person, Zhao's words can by no means represent the government. KUAI PAO paraded Zhao as an important figure "of central minister grade" and declared that this "might have been deliberately arranged," to make the government's views known through him. This idea obviously has no foundation at all. The words of Zhao as reported by KUAI PAO were deliberately distorted and a clarification should be made.

BEIJING PEOPLE DEMAND DEATH FOR JIANG, ZHANG

HK300134 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Nov 80 p 1

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Much Comment on the Streets of Beijing; People Say Jiang and Zhang Must Be Sentenced to Death"]

[Text] The first stage of the trial investigations conducted by the Special Court has now ended, and all 10 accused have now appeared in court. Every evening the Beijing masses have seen the trial of the 10 accused on television, and the streets and lanes are filled with comment on the affair. The Beijing masses say: "At least 2 of the 10 accused must be sentenced to death by firing squad. Of these 10, the attitude of Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao is the worst; Zhang Chunqiao behaved in such a disgusting way that his head should be cut off." "Wang Hongwen, Yao Wenyuan, Wu Faxian and Chen Boda admitted their guilt, and their attitude in the previous stage was relatively good, so they should be given suspended death sentences."

The masses also said: "Huang Yongsheng, Li Zuopeng, and Qiu Huizo have also admitted their guilt in varying degrees. They should wake up a bit more; there will be no way out for them if they deny their guilt."

TA KUNG PAO SAYS XI ZHONGXUN TO BE BEIJING MAYOR

HK010658 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Dispatch from special correspondent: "Xi Zhongxun Will Take Charge of Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov--It is reported here that Xi Zhongxun will become mayor of Beijing and Lin Hujia may be transferred to work in Shandong Province.

This has not yet been confirmed by departments concerned.

KOWLOON CUSTOMS HOUSE MARKS 31ST ANNIVERSARY

WA011555 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The Kowloon Customs House has carried out a 3-day celebration, from 19 through 21 September, to commemorate the 31st anniversary of insurrection. Participating in these activities were representatives of the insurrectionaries of that very year and representatives of the Guangdong Customs House, the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee and the Guangdong International Economic Commission as well as more than 800 current staff of the Kowloon Customs House.

All those who participated in these activities indicated that they are very excited that the former Kowloon Customs House has been recognized as an insurrectionary unit. However, a number of the staff members of the former Kowloon Customs House who participated in the insurrection in that year are now residing in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas. It is hoped that they can adhere to the belief that "all patriots belong to one big family" in order to make contributions to bring Taiwan back to her motherland so that unity of our country can be realized.

In the evening of 20th September, a meeting for "commemorating the 31st anniversary of the insurrection of the former Kowloon Customs House" was convened by the whole staff of Kowloon Customs House. Representatives stated at the meeting that the Guangdong provincial party committee on 17 June this year issued an "official written reply affirming the question concerning the insurrection of the former Kowloon Customs House" to affirm the former Kowloon Customs House an insurrectionary unit and directed that the insurrectionary staff of the former Kowloon Customs House who were mistreated during various political movements in discovering historical questions should be reexamined. It should be further clarified that according to the facts 21 October 1949 was the day of insurrection. On that day, the former Kowloon Customs House rebelled in Hong Kong and brought 27 ships and boats, more than 4,000,000 Hong Kong dollars, and a lot of firearms and ammunition back into the hands of the people. In 1951, staff members of the former Kowloon Customs House including Huang Changxie [7806 2490 3610] and Li Guoan [2621 0948 1344] had conferred upon them the title of "1st grade hero for protecting state properties," and Jiang Zhenkui [5592 2182 1145], who is currently deputy director of the Staff Office of Kowloon Customs House, and Cheng Hongxi [4453 7703 0825] were elected model workers. Many of the staff members of the former Kowloon Customs House are assigned to take up different posts all over the country. They work assiduously and have won praise from the people.

Representatives who participated in the meeting also stated that the insurrection movement of the former Kowloon Customs House not only protected a lot of property of the Kowloon Customs House, but also played an active role in leading some of the former Kuomintang economic organizations in Hong Kong to rebel. Since the insurrection, many of the staff members of the former Kowloon Customs House have moved their families back to inland China. They work cautiously and conscientiously and thereby make contributions to the development and construction of customs operations. Some of them are transferred to work overseas. They also make contributions in different posts. Some of them even become key members of operations. Many of them have relatives, old colleagues, and old friends in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan; and some others have settled in Hong Kong. All of these are the favorable conditions for implementing the unity of our motherland. The consistent policy of the Chinese Communist Party is: "to believe that all patriots belong to one big family, to let bygones be bygones, to treat everybody equally without discrimination, to assign jobs to people according to their abilities, and to make appropriate arrangements for all of them." It is hoped that from now on all staff members of the former Kowloon Customs House will maintain closer links with each other to make contributions to the unity of our country.

Activities commemorating the 31st anniversary of the insurrection of Kowloon Customs House also included visits to Wenjindu [2429 6930 3256], Shamchun Reservoir, customs inspection spots, exhibition halls, Shekou [5748 0656] Industrial Park, Xili [6007 3468] Reservoir, Huqiang [5478 1730] electronics factory, and Xiaba [1115 1572] motor factory.

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